KSA LIBRARY, B'lore
B001516
352 095 487 RP 1910
GG-57

REPORT
ON
The Administration of Mysore
Year

1909-1910

1516(B)

V-J8667
N 10
(13) 1516

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departme[illegible] Library)
ಕರ್ನಾ[illegible]
([illegible])
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರ[illegible] Accession No.... .....
ಹಿನಾಂಕ Date.....
(B)
1516

1909-10

(Ending 30th June 1910)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1910

PRICE ONE RUPEE

Karnataka State Archives
Library
Accession No. 1576
Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*

	PAGE.
General and Political	1

CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*

Occupied Area and Tenure	3
Land Survey and Settlement	3
Land Revenue	6
Inam Settlement	7

CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*

Legislation	8
Military	10
Police	13
Extradition	15
Criminal Justice	16
Civil Justice	18
Prisons	20
Registration of Assurances	22
Municipal Administration	23
Administration of District Funds	25

CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*

Season and Rainfall	28
Agriculture	29
Labour and Wages	33
Manufactures, Arts and Industries	33
Trade	35
Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	35
Transfers of Land	36
Condition of the People	37
Forest	37
Mining and Geology	42
Public Works	44
Electrical Department	48
Railways	49
Post and Telegraph Offices	49

CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*

Revenue and Finance	50
Excise	52
Stamps	55
State Life Insurance	55
Government Savings Banks	56

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

	PAGE.
Births and Deaths	58
Progress of Sanitation	58
Vaccination	59
The Government Vaccine Institute	60
Hospitals and Dispensaries	60
Special Hospitals—	
The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	62
The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	63
The Maternity Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore...	63
Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore	64
The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	64
The Government Eye-Infirmary and Hospital, Bangalore	64
The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore	65
Plague Administration	65

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*

Education	67
Encouragement to Authors	75
Literature	75

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Muzrai	76
Amrut Mahal	77
Archæology	77
Government Press	78
Stationery	78
Meteorology	79
Horticulture and Public Gardens	79
The Government Museum	80
Printing Presses	80
Libraries	80
Census	81

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV ... ... Pages i—xxxi

Karnataka State Archives,
(Department of Library)
Accession No. 1576
Date

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

(Ending 30th June 1910.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning
Area,
Population,
Ancient History.
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,
see paras 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

Viceregal visit.

1. In the months of November and December 1909, Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Minto, honoured the State with a visit. During their stay of a fortnight, Their Excellencies visited, besides the Capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore, the celebrated Jog water falls in the Shimoga district, the historic place of Seringapatam, the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Kolar Gold Fields. They also witnessed the khedda operations for the capture of elephants at the Kakankote jungles. Their Excellencies met with a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome everywhere in the course of their visit.

Demise of King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

2. The sad news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was received on the 7th May 1910, and in announcing to the people of Mysore with the most profound regret the great calamity that had befallen the Empire, His Highness the Maharaja directed that all public offices, courts and schools in the State should be closed for five days from that date. All flags were ordered to be hoisted half mast high and sixty-eight minute guns were fired at the Palaces at Mysore and Bangalore.

3. Several telegrams received from all parts of the State, sent by citizens assembled in public meetings, expressing heart-felt sorrow at the demise of the late King-Emperor and conveying loyal condolences to the Royal family were duly transmitted through the Residency.

4. Friday, the 20th May 1910, which was the day fixed for the funeral of the late King-Emperor was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the State. Public offices, courts, schools and other public institutions were closed. All merchants closed their shops and all kinds of public business and entertainments were suspended for the day, the people spontaneously observing the day as one of general and deep mourning.

5. Special services were conducted and special prayers were offered throughout the State in all the Muzrai as well as private religious institutions for the salvation of the soul of the late King-Emperor. The poor were fed in many places and small money doles and alms were also distributed.

Proclamation of the new Emperor

6. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council announced in Notification No. 1106, dated the 9th May 1910, that His Most Gracious Majesty King George V had been proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and this was communicated to the people of Mysore on the 9th of May under a salute of 101 guns.

7. Under instructions from the Government of India, the proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, together with the declaration made by His Majesty subsequent to the proclamation was read at the Residency at Bangalore on the 12th May 1910 in the presence of the officers of the British and the Mysore Governments and the principal citizens of the City and the Civil and Military Station.

H. H. the Yuvaraja's marriage.

8. On the 17th June 1910, the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja Sri Kantirava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar Bahadur with the fourth daughter of Mr. Dalavai Devaraja Urs was celebrated with befitting grandeur. The event was acclaimed with sincere joy by all classes of subjects throughout the State.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

9. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund from the 24th July to the 15th September 1909. In the beginning of February 1910 His Highness proceeded to Bombay and returned to Bangalore on the 5th March 1910. On his way to Ootacamund during the summer of 1910, His Highness paid a short visit to Kaladi where His Holiness the Sri Sringeri Jagad Guru was encamped in connection with the consecration of the image of Sri Sankaracharya. His Highness stayed there for three days and proceeded to Ootacamund on the 2nd May 1910. After a stay of about four weeks on the Hills, His Highness returned to the Capital on the 29th May 1910.

Honours conferred by the King-Emperor.

10. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty the King-Emperor in June 1910, was the appointment of His Highness the Maharaja as Honorary Colonel of the 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry. The title of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was also conferred on Mr. T. Ananda Row, the Dewan.

The Dewan and Councillors.

11. There was no change in the personnel of the Dewan and Councillors.

The Mysore Civil Service.

12. The competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service in accordance with the revised Curricula of studies prescribed last year was held in November 1909 and the first two among the successful candidates were admitted to the grade of Assistant Commissioners. Eight officers were also nominated to the grade, six of them being chosen from the subordinate ranks of the service and two being selected on family and other considerations.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

13. The sixth triennial election of members to the Representative Assembly was held during the year under report and 274 members were returned for 282 seats. The twenty-sixth session of the Assembly was held at Mysore on the 27th October 1909 and succeeding days. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Mysore city the attendance of members was very small, only 129 being present on the first day of the Assembly. Four hundred and thirty-five subjects of general and local interest were discussed. The members availed themselves of the privilege granted to them of electing two of their number to sit on the Legislative Council. The two members who obtained the highest number of votes in the Eastern and Western Divisions respectively were nominated by Government as members of the Council.

The British Resident.

14. The Honourable Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

15. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1909-10).

Extent of arable lands.

16. The total area of the State according to the results of the survey is 18,859,047 acres as against 18,857,328 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. The difference of 1,719 acres is chiefly due to the more accurate measurements made during the re-survey operations in the Shimoga district. Excluding 1,381,988 acres of alienated land which are held wholly or partially rent free, the area of the unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,477,059 acres; of this, the area available for cultivation was 8,570,674 acres and the remaining 8,906,385 acres or a little more than half the whole area of unalienated land consisted of unculturable waste including forests.

Area under occupation.

17. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,444,176 acres representing 86·86 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. There was an increase of 70,332 acres in the occupied area as compared with the revised figures of 1908-09, due to an increase in the number of lands taken up for cultivation at the beginning of the year.

Tenure.

18. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,068,259 during the year under report. The total area covered by these holdings was 6,960,124 acres, the average extent of each holding working out to 6·51 acres.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1909-10).

Original survey and classification.

19. The survey and settlement of the entire State having been completed, original survey and classification operations are now confined to inam villages, when the holders apply for the introduction of survey and settlement in order to get the rights of their permanent or kadim tenants properly defined. Two inam villages containing 480 fields with an extent of 1,433 acres were surveyed in detail and 9 inam villages comprising 3,146 acres were classed in respect of soil and water as a preliminary step towards settling the rates of assessment applicable thereto.

Revision survey.

20. The original settlement guaranteed for 30 years has expired in 33 taluks. Among these, revision of settlement has already taken place in 16 taluks and the rates have been sanctioned by Government. Resurvey operations were completed during the year in the Chiknayakanhalli, Tarikere and the late Banavar taluks as they stood at the original settlement, and portions of the late Honnavalli and Koppa taluks were also brought under resurvey operations. In all, 46,521 fields situated in 556 villages and measuring 601,059 acres or 939 square miles were resurveyed.

Reclassification.

21. The original soil classification has been found by experience to be very suitable to the conditions in the State, and it is therefore left undisturbed as much as possible during the revision of survey. The factor that is subject to the greatest variation is the water-supply to lands on which wet and garden crops are raised and reclassification is therefore made only in the case of wet and garden lands with respect to their water-supply. These operations were completed in the Tarikere, Tirthahalli, Nagar, Maddagiri and the late Gudibanda taluks, and in portions of the Belur, Koppa and Shimoga taluks. The total number of fields reclassed was 18,097 situated in 752 villages and measuring 55,580 acres.

Revision settlement.

22. During the year 1909-10 proposals for the introduction of revised settlement into the Tumkur taluk were sanctioned, and the revised rates of assessment in that taluk and in the Sira and Pavagada taluks of the Tumkur district, the revision settlements of which were already sanctioned in the latter part of the year 1908-09, were announced during the year under report and will be brought into force with effect from 1910-11. A brief account of the present agricultural and economic conditions of the above taluks and the effect of the revision settlement introduced into them is given below.

Sira taluk.

23. The Sira taluk originally consisted of 228 villages, of which 213 now form the bulk of the Sira taluk and the remaining 15 are included in the present Gubbi taluk. The original settlement having been fixed with reference to the composition of the taluk at that time, all the 228 villages were brought under revision settlement. Owing to the peculiar condition of the tract, the general poverty of the soil and the scantiness of the annual rainfall, the original rates were fixed very low. The material condition of the tract and the agricultural resources of the ryots considerably improved during the currency of the original settlement in spite of its slow recovery from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1876-78. Nearly every village of importance has a tank of its own for irrigation and there are as many as 2,687 irrigation wells. As there is still a large extent of unoccupied unassessed waste lands, there is much scope for progress in the tract. The rates have been revised with great moderation, with an increase of only 5 per cent over the collections of 1906-07, and have been well received by the ryots. The average old and new rates on the occupied area are as shown below :—

Description of land	Old rates	New rates
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 4 8	0 6 2
Wet	3 10 11	3 13 1
Garden	5 12 1	3 14 8
All kinds	0 13 1	0 14 5

The assessment on gardens has been reduced by more than 30 per cent and the general effect of the revision has been not to provide on the whole for a much higher land revenue than was actually realised in the year 1906-07.

Pavagada taluk.

24. The Pavagada taluk is practically encircled on all sides by the Anantapur district. Out of the 149 villages comprised in this taluk, revision settlement was introduced during the year into 140 villages, the other nine villages having already been dealt with in 1905 along with the villages of the Challakere taluk. The physical features of the Pavagada taluk are very characteristic. Being situated in the midst of a hilly tract, its surface has a peculiar undulating appearance and is naturally adapted to the formation of springs or *talapariges*. These springs originally served as a powerful help to irrigation and constituted one of the main sources of protection against the effects of an uncertain rainfall which is only a little more than 20 inches on the average in the taluk. But owing to changes in sub-soil water-supply, these *talapariges* are now showing signs of deteriorating as permanent irrigational resources to the ryots. At the original settlement, the taluk was considered to require great moderation in the rates to be imposed owing to the poverty of the soil, the isolated position of the taluk situated at a distance from the main lines of traffic and its defective internal communications. Much has been done during the currency of the original settlement to remedy these defects. The material progress of the tract however has not been very marked and in consideration of the several disadvantages it is labouring under, it has been deemed expedient, in revising the rates, to adhere as much as possible to the policy adopted in the original settlement and to avoid any material enhancement of the rates. The result is that the revision will yield on the whole a total assessment of Rs. 89,929 which gives an increase of only 2·6 per cent on the actual revenue collections of 1905-06. The average old and new rates compare as follows:—

Description of land	Old rates			New rates		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	3	1	0	4	0
Wet	3	1	6	2	14	4
Garden	4	6	9	3	1	9
All kinds	0	8	0	0	8	2

There has been a sensible reduction in the wet rates, while in the case of gardens the decrease is so marked that in spite of an increase of 1,701 acres under garden cultivation, the assessment on gardens has fallen from Rs. 37,452 to Rs. 31,656.

Tumkur taluk.

25. Owing to changes effected in the boundaries of the Tumkur taluk, it does not altogether correspond with the old taluk. The tract brought under revision settlement is what was comprised in the old taluk and consists of 289 villages forming the bulk of the present Tumkur taluk, 78 villages of the present Gubbi taluk, and 2 villages of the Koratagere sub-taluk. The tract lies within the basins of 3 rivers, the Vedavati, the North Pennar and the Shimsha, the last named serving to provide water-supply to a large number of tanks for irrigation. The nature of the country however prevents it from deriving full advantages from its natural irrigational resources as tanks are getting gradually silted up. Wet cultivation has not therefore made any striking progress. In revising the rates it has therefore been found necessary to reduce the maximum rates for wet and garden lands. The average old and new rates are as follows:—

Description of land	Old rates			New rates		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	10	6	0	13	10
Wet	4	15	7	4	3	1
Garden	6	13	0	5	2	1
All kinds	1	3	9	1	5	2

The revised settlement provides for an increase of about 6 per cent over the collections of 1906-07 and involves a substantial reduction of rates of assessment on wet and garden lands. The relief afforded to the holders of these lands has been much appreciated by them.

26. The result of the introduction of the revision settlement into the above three taluks has been to cause a slight increase of Rs. 17,940 in the total assessment of Rs. 3,69,617 fixed at the original settlement.

27. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Honnali and the late Anantapur taluks are also ready.

Cost of the department.

28. The total cost of the department during the year including the pay of the measurers lent to the Revenue department was Rs. 1,52,881 as against Rs. 1,57,973 in the previous year.

Survey maps.

29. Maps of 402 villages in resettled taluks were printed and issued during the year.

Potgi settlement.

30. The potgi or remuneration payable to the village officers in the resettled taluks of Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Jagalur and Hiriyur was revised during the year. Besides, the ordinary decennial revision of potgi in the Anekal and Mandya taluks was completed and the potgi payable to the village officers of 10 inam villages brought under survey settlement was also fixed.

III. Land Revenue (1909-10).

Alienation.

31. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 69 acres, 15 guntas and 46 square yards as shown below :—

	Acres	Guntas	Square yards
(i) For new village sites and for the extension of existing ones	34	30	44
(ii) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	20	8	7
(iii) For the improvement of tanks and the construction of gokattes	14	16	116
(iv) For the improvement of roads... ...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	15	46

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

32. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 107,792 acres as against 61,946 and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 15,367 as against 24,220 acres in the previous year. The increase in the extent of the lands taken up and the decrease in the extent of lands relinquished were the effects of favourable seasonal conditions during the year.

Area under cultivation.

33. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,092,152 acres as against 5,762,602 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. Of this, 921,896 acres were devoted to wet crops as against 877,752 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

34. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,03,27,283 as against Rs. 1,01,19,297 (revised figure) in the previous year.

Collections.

35. Including the arrears remaining uncollected at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,27,88,344 as against Rs. 1,16,66,912. The large amount of arrears left uncollected last year was due to the suspensions of revenue sanctioned by Government owing to the unfavourable character of the seasons. Of this total demand, Rs. 1,04,98,220 were collected during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,47,720 was written off the accounts. Of the latter, Rs. 2,31,714 represented the amount that had to be remitted owing to the unfavorable seasonal conditions in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug and the remainder consisted of irrecoverable items of land revenue. There was a balance of Rs. 20,42,404 to be collected at the close of the year.

Coercive processes.

36. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was almost the same as in the previous year being 87,787 and 87,697 respectively. But the amount realised by means of these processes exceeded the amount realised during the previous year by Rs. 1,85,778, the increase being due to some extent to an increase in the average amounts outstanding against each individual defaulter owing to some of the previous year's arrears not having been collected. Of the amount thus realised, about 66 per cent was recovered after a mere issue of notices of demand and 32 per cent after the issue of proclamations of sale. The extreme step of actual sale of the land was taken in only 2 per cent of the cases.

37. The following table shows the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year and the results thereof:—

Items	1908-09		1909-10	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notice of demand	66,053	8,97,360	64,302	10,16,159
Notice of attachment	8,460	1,44,447	8,791	1,73,849
Proclamation of sale	10,674	2,72,110	12,935	3,22,469
Sales held	2,510	53,689*	1,759	40,907
Total ...	87,697	13,67,606	87,787	15,53,384

* Revised figure.

IV. Inam Settlement (1909-10).

38. Two land inams assessed at Rs. 45-6-10 were newly confirmed on which a combined quit-rent of Rs. 32 was fixed, and one Muzrai inam of the value of Rs. 2-10-0 was also confirmed during the year. Nine inams assessed at a quit-rent of Rs. 30-4-0 were resumed and the lands were fully assessed at Rs. 178-4-6. Original work.

39. Four minor inams were revised, and in consequence their combined quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 11-4-0. Revision of inams.

40. The work of the Inam department is at present chiefly concerned with the issue of title-deeds and final quit-rent registers. Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight final quit-rent registers relating to the Magadi, T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and Kolar taluks were issued during the year. One thousand five hundred final title-deeds for minor inams and whole inam villages in the Chitaldrug and Kadur districts and several supplemental final quit-rent registers and *ad-interim* extracts were also issued. Registration, title-deeds, etc.

41. The total cost of the department from the year 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,71,935 and the total revenue Rs. 2,74,520. The cost during the year was Rs. 4,500 as against Rs. 5,090 in the previous year. Cost of the department.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1909-10).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

42. Under the Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907, all laws with the exception of those pertaining to matters specified in Section 12, or passed as temporary emergent Regulations under Section 15, have to be considered and passed by the Legislative Council before they are promulgated as law under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja. The Council consists of the Dewan as President and the two Councillors as *Ex-officio* members together with not fewer than ten nor more than fifteen additional members. The two seats thrown open for election by the members of the Representative Assembly were filled up during the year. The number of additional members on the Council varied during the several portions of the year, having stood at 11 in the earlier part of the official year, at 13 on the 1st November 1909, and at 10 at the end of the official year.

43. Two meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

44. Besides the five bills that were pending consideration by the Council during the previous year, *viz.*, (1) The Mysore Poisons Bill, (2) The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill, (3) The Village Tank Panchayet Bill, (4) The Bill to recognize the representative character of the Administrator-General of Madras and (5) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, the following 5 new bills were taken up for consideration during the year :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure Bill ;
(2) The Mysore Limitation Bill ;
(3) The Mysore Insolvency Bill ;
(4) The Guardians and Wards Bill ; and
(5) The Mysore Small Cause Courts Bill.

45. Of the above, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation was passed into law during the year and the rest were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Laws passed. Regulation III of 1909.

46. Only one Regulation was passed during the year under report, *viz.*, a Regulation further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation. In Section 3 of the Regulation as it stood before the present amendment, the term "Full Bench" had been defined as a Bench consisting of all the Judges of the Chief Court. When it was found expedient to appoint a fourth Judge to that Court as a temporary measure, it was apprehended that if the Judges composing a Full Bench, (*viz.*, four), were equally divided in opinion on any point, there would be an *impasse*, as neither this Regulation nor the existing Code of Civil Procedure would solve the difficulty. As some of the High Courts in British India which consist of a much larger number of Judges have laid down three as the minimum number required to constitute a Full Bench, opportunity was taken to adopt a similar provision for this State also, so that if in any future contingency the total number of Judges in the Chief Court is increased, there might be a provision in the Statute Book which would prevent the occurrence of the difficulty referred to above.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Regulations.

47. Under Section 233 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, rules were framed defining the powers of the Revenue Commissioner in

regard to the setting apart of lands for special purposes under Section 39 of the said Code, including the assignment or appropriation of lands so set apart for other purposes.

48. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, rules were prescribed in supersession of all previous orders, for the guidance of officers in regard to the acquisition of lands for public purposes and companies.

49. Rules were framed under the Mysore Government Securities Regulation, IX of 1894, providing chiefly for the following :—

(*a*) Printing of interest cages and the recording of the payment of interest thereon;

(*b*) The nature of endorsement to be made in the case of Indian females;

(*c*) Renewal of Government securities, fees payable in respect of applications for renewals, and the form of receipt to be given in such cases ;

(*d*) The mode and time of renewal of Government securities ; and

(*e*) The procedure to be adopted on loss of Promissory Notes of the Mysore State loans.

50. Rule 1 of the Rules published under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation was amended, providing for notices of cases of bubonic plague being given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the division, or in his absence, to the Sub-Registrar.

51. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Stamp Regulation, the stamp duty payable on receipts granted by the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments when acting on behalf of the Personal Estate Accounts of the members of the Ruling Family was remitted ; and clause (2) of Rule 10 of the Rules issued under the Stamp Regulation published with Notification No. Fl. 5821 dated 8th May 1908 was amended.

52. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Excise Regulation,

(*a*) the following powers were delegated to the Excise Commissioner by the Government, *viz.*, the powers under Section 24 to determine from time to time, subject to the general or special orders of the Government, if any,

(i) the fees to be charged for licenses and permits granted under the Regulation and the periods for which they shall be issued,

(ii) the forms in which, and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, such licenses and permits shall be granted, and

(iii) the particulars which such licenses and permits shall contain;

(*b*) a new rule was substituted for rule 11 of the Foreign Liquor Rules of 1902 prohibiting the sale, etc., except under certain circumstances, of foreign spirits weaker in strength than 15° U. P. ;

(*c*) certain amendments were made in the Arrack Rules of 1902, consequent on the reduction of the strength of the arrack sold in the State from 20° U. P. to 25° U.P. ;

(*d*) the duty to be levied with effect from 1st July 1910 on all spirits manufactured at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, and sold in any part of the State was fixed at Rs. 4-12-0 for a gallon of 25° U. P. and proportionately for lower or higher strengths ;

(*e*) the sale throughout the State from and after 1st July 1910 of any medicated article containing eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine was prohibited except under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner ; and

(*f*) in exercise of the powers conferred by Act XVI of 1863 and the Excise Regulation, the Methylated Spirit Rules of 1908 were amended in certain particulars.

53. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 392 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1904, rules were laid down for carrying out sentences of whipping, in supersession of the previously existing rules on the subject.

54. Rule 1 of Section 1 of the Rules relating to the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields issued under the Mining Regulation was amended so as to raise the number of the official and non-official members of the Board from 6 to 7 in each case; and in exercise of the powers conferred by the same Regulation, rules were prescribed for the management of the slaughter-houses located within the area of the Kolar Gold Fields and for the special sanitation and sanitary administration of the Robertsonpet market, Kolar Gold Fields.

55. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation and in supersession of the rules of 10th June 1908, rules were laid down as to the conditions under which two non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected from among the members of the Representative Assembly for nomination to the Council.

II. Military (1909-10).

Nature of the force.

56. The Military Force of the State is composed of—

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts; and

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

57. The sanctioned fighting strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, comprising 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

58. The actual fighting strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,152. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one commissioned officer and three men; the infantry battalions by three commissioned and six non-commissioned officers and 20 men; and the Transport Corps by two commissioned and one non-commissioned officers and 14 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:—

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Imperial and Local Service Regiments	39	138	732
(*b*) Infantry	51	381	1,348
(*c*) Transport Corps	13	60	390

The composition of the force.

59. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,022 officers and men, including non-combatants, 467 were Mahomedans and 410 Mahrattas; in

the infantry regiments, 859 were Mahomedans and 170 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,863; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 353 were Mahomedans and 39 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 566. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

60. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances, and the Infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

61. A detachment of the Imperial Service Regiment consisting of five officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 105 rank and file was sent to Mysore in October 1909 during the Dasara festivities. The whole regiment in November 1909 and two squadrons in June 1910 were sent to Mysore for escort and other duties connected with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Mysore and the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the wedding festivities of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore respectively. A party of one officer, two non-commissioned officers and 12 rank and file was also detailed to Bowringpet in December 1909 to assist the police when His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Kolar Gold Fields. The regiment took part in the Bangalore Brigade Combined Manœuvres from 16th to 21st January 1910, and also in the Cavalry Brigade Camp from 30th January to 2nd February 1910. Owing to heavy work during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Mysore in November 1909, the Local Service Regiment could not take part in the Royal Field Artillery Practice Camp during the year under report. The "A" Division of the Imperial Service Transport Corps consisting of two officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and men, 100 ponies and 25 carts left for Mysore in October 1909 for carriage work during the Dasara and returned to headquarters in December 1909; 10 officers, 330 non-commissioned officers and men and 594 ponies with 224 carts left in October 1909 for duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, both at Mysore and the Khedda Camp at Kharapur and returned to headquarters in December 1909. Eleven officers, 330 non-commissioned officers and men and 501 ponies with 183 carts left for Mysore for duty in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the marriage of His Highness the Yuvaraja in June 1910. Some carts were also employed with the Imperial and Local Service Regiments and the Mysore Infantry in conveying clothing, ammunition, etc., to the troops and grass from distant kavals for the use of the ponies of the Corps. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the Huzur, district and taluk treasuries in the State, and also in escorting remittances.

Efficiency.

62. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the number under training at the end of the year being two trumpeters, one farrier, 34 sowars and 36 remounts. The regiment had at the end of the year 474 horses and 253 mules for transport attached to it. A commissioned officer and a non-commissioned officer were sent for instruction in the Musketry class of the Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut and they returned after completing their course. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in July 1910 and remarked that the progress was not so satisfactory as compared with that of the previous year. This was to a great extent due to the out-break of influenza among the horses of the regiment in March 1909, when Musketry drill was not held regularly.

63. At the South Indian Rifle Association meeting held at Bangalore in September 1909, the Imperial Service Lancers won prizes amounting in all to Rs. 268-10-0. In the Loyd Lindsay match, all the three prizes amounting to Rs. 100 were won by the "A" "B" and "C" squadrons of the regiment. A team consisting of three officers, nine non-commissioned

officers and eight sowars competed in the Rifle meeting held at Hyderabad in November 1909 and carried away prizes amounting to Rs. 257-8-0. In the Inter-Regimental shooting competition of the Imperial Service Troops held at Hyderabad in September 1909, the regiment in addition to retaining the cup it had won last year, won another cup with a money prize of Rs. 83-8-0. A sowar from the regiment was sent to the Signalling class opened at Kayarighat in March 1910 and he returned after completing his course. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1910 and the results of the inspection were satisfactory. The signalling equipment of the regiment is complete. One officer and two non-commissioned officers attended the Pioneer class at Faridkote in March 1910 and obtained certificates. Two non-commissioned officers were sent to Secunderabad in September 1909 to undergo special instruction in sword exercise and they returned in October 1909 after obtaining certificates from the Superintendent of Gymnasia. The regiment was represented by the Commandant, two non-commissioned officers and four sowars in the 7th Inter-Regimental Athletic meeting of the Imperial Service Troops held at Bhopal in February 1910. At the Central Assault-at-arms held in July 1909, in addition to several prizes won by the men of the regiment, a first prize of a watch was secured by a Jamadar for single jump.

64. The regiment also took part in the review of the Mysore State Troops held at Mysore for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, were also present at the above review. His Excellency was pleased with the March Past and the general appearance of the troops on parade.

65. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. At the close of the year there were, on the roll of the riding school of the regiment, 29 recruits and 19 remounts undergoing training; and 373 horses were on the strength of this regiment.

66. In the infantry regiments, the recruits and men at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were as far as practicable drilled by the Commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

67. The four divisions of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were as usual exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies. One division of the Corps also took part in the review of the troops held at Mysore for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

68. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the lines of the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps at Bangalore and was pleased with everything he saw.

Military Stores.

69. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace troops and Government stables.

Expenditure.

70. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,81,521 against Rs. 12,39,534 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	1908-09. Rs.	1909-10. Rs.
Headquarters establishment	40,835	60,367
Imperial Service Lancers	3,85,727	3,76,998
Local Service Regiment	1,70,880	1,71,755
Infantry Regiments	2,16,213	2,32,500
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,31,319	2,43,515
Military Stores	9,167	7,875
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	85,393	88,511
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,39,534	12,81,521

71. The year under report opened with 7 stallions; and 1 stallion was purchased during the year, which left 8 stallions on the farm at the close of the year. The number of mares at the beginning of the year was 96; and 17 were added during the year, making a total of 113 mares. The casualties during the same period were 15 leaving 98 mares on the farm at the close of the year. There were 114 foals at the end of the past year, 46 were born and 1 was retransferred from the brood list during the year which brought the total up to 161 foals. The casualties by deaths, transfers and sales amounted to 30, leaving a balance of 131 foals at the farm at the close of the year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

72. The approximate value of the live stock on the farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,17,870 against Rs. 1,13,226 at the close of the previous year.

73. The visitors to the farm during the year were the Rana Sahib of Barwari, General Cookson, Mr. Spring, Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, H. E. the Governor of Madras and Staff, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and party, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and several military officers. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India expressed himself highly pleased with his visit to the farm. Visitors.

74. The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 63,873 against Rs. 63,305 in the past year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1909-10).

75. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

76. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :— Strength.

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1908-09		1909-10	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	67	7	63
Gold Fields Police	38	237	37	235	38	233
Total ...	45	306	44	302	45	296
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	271	49	267
City Police, Mysore ...	46	275	45	249	43	237
Total ...	95	553	94	520	92	504
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	175	13	168
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School	12	...	10	...	12	...
Bangalore District	89*	533*	98	543	89	522
Kolar District	79	428	78	424	79	424
Tumkur District	85	582	85	568	85	579
Mysore District	76*	423*	71	356	76	362
French Rocks	44*	277*	52	279	44	270
Hassan District	70	392	69	358	70	351
Shimoga District	83	476	80	449	83	418
Kadur District	54	382	54	360	54	345
Chitaldrug District	86	530	86	524	86	519
Total ...	678	4,023	683	3,861	678	3,790
Grand Total ...	831	5,065	834	4,858	828	4,758

* The variations in the sanctioned strength of officers and men in the Bangalore and Mysore districts and the French Rocks circle are due to the introduction of the Investigating Centre Scheme.

77. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 13 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 697 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,065 constables.

The police training school.

78. Of the 149 students who were under training in the headquarter police training school at the end of the preceding year, 11 passed the inspectors' test, and 115 the station house officers' test. The second batch consisted of 65 men in service and 33 recruits and these were under instruction at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

79. There were no serious breaches of the peace during the year. The number of cases of rioting was 27 against 29 in the previous year. The police were found able to maintain order throughout the year.

Prevention of crime.

80. Action was taken by the police under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 85 persons, of whom 60 were directed by the magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Eight persons were ordered to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

81. Out of a total number of 417 heinous cases reported during the year, 146 were investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and 82 by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger-print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 20,621. The Criminal Investigation Department which was established tentatively for a period of one year has since been ordered to continue for another year.

Cognizable crime.

82. There was a small decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported during the year, though it slightly exceeded the average of the last ten years, 6,092 such cases being reported as against 6,229 in the previous year. Including 4,521 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,613 cognizable cases in all during the year. Of these, 4 were transferred to the British police; in 170 cases investigation was refused; in 4,330 cases charge sheets were submitted; 2,893 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 887 on C form. Thus, there remained 2,329 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the close of the year. Of the 4,330 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,611 ended in conviction, 997 in acquittal or discharge, 27 were struck off owing to the death of the accused or their whereabouts not being known, 33 were withdrawn and 662 were pending before magistrates at the end of the year. Of the 2,893 cases reported on B form, 1,485 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,408 cases pending before magistrates. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,012 cases involving 2,485 persons were reported direct to the magistrates, and in 186 of these cases 282 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested was 6,363, of whom 255 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 3,627 were convicted, and 2,273 were acquitted or discharged by magistrates. The rest were under trial at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

83. Serious offences against the person numbered 963 against 847 in the previous year. Of these, 71 were cases of murder against 67 in 1908-09; 19 of them ended in conviction and 36 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

84. The magistrates dealt with 7,749 non-cognizable cases involving 16,064 persons against 8,674 cases involving 17,677 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,323 cases involving 2,259 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

85. The village police arrested 114 persons in 82 cases as against 141 persons in 103 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 68 cases with 87 persons ended in conviction as against 95 cases with 131 persons in the previous year. The services of the village police were largely utilized in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 82·9 as against 92·2 in 1908-09.

Previous convictions.

86. Out of a total number of 2,120 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 244 persons or 11·5 per cent of the total number as against 221 persons or 11·04 per cent in the previous year.

87. The value of property lost was Rs. 1,60,989 as against Rs. 2,03,889 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 63,414 as against Rs. 75,113, the percentage of property recovered being 39·4 as against 36·8 in the previous year. Property lost and recovered.

88. The total number of processes received during the year for service by the police was 124,746 of which 113,905 were executed and served, the percentage of those executed and served to those issued being 91·3. Processes.

89. The Inspector-General spent nearly six months in touring in the State and inspected 2 district offices, 41 investigating centres and 15 sub-stations, as against 6 district offices, 82 investigating centres and 59 sub-stations in the previous year. One hundred and two investigating centres, substations and outposts were inspected by Deputy Commissioners and 377 by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. Eight investigating centres, 29 sub-stations and 29 outposts were left uninspected during the year. Inspection work.

90. In the finger-print bureau, 4,238 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,684 were received for record and 2,554 for search. Of the latter, 413 were traced. Finger-prints.

91. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1909 under the Arms Regulation was 16,402 against 18,500 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 66 persons with the result that 54 of them were convicted, 11 were acquitted and one was under trial at the end of the year. Arms Regulation.

92. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1909 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 288. Prosecutions were instituted in 20 cases involving 91 persons, of which 14 cases with 28 persons ended in conviction and 4 cases with 53 persons in acquittal or discharge. The rest were pending at the close of the year. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

93. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 17 in 6 cases as against 21 in 6 cases in 1908-09. Four cases with 8 persons ended in conviction against 4 cases with 12 persons in the previous year. Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

94. Four hundred and twenty-three officers and men were rewarded during the year, 68 by promotion and 355 by award of good marks and by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,160. Fifty-eight private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime. Rewards.

95. One hundred and thirty officers and men as against 185 in 1908-09 were given black marks; 206 officers and 1,965 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year as against 262 officers and 1,698 men in the preceding year; 1 officer and 127 men were dismissed the service as against 5 officers and 135 men in 1908-09; and 1 officer and 39 men were convicted by magistrates as against 19 men in the previous year. Of the last, 4 were convicted of robbery, 3 of theft, 2 of criminal breach of trust and the rest of minor offences. Punishments.

96. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 9,97,294 as against Rs. 10,19,815 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,521. Expenditure.

IV. Extradition (1909-10).

97. During the year under report, 59 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 45 were British subjects, 13 subjects of the Mysore State, and one belonged to the Cochin State. Including 17 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 76 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 49 were convicted, 11 acquitted; 7 discharged and the remaining 9 were under trial at the end of the year. Extradition.

98. During the year, 91 persons were surrendered for trial in British Indian and other courts. Of these, 48 were Mysore subjects, 40 British

subjects and 3 subjects of other States. Of the persons surrendered, 56 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 35 in cases falling under special and local laws. The result of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore was not known except in the case of two persons, of whom one was convicted and the other was discharged.

V. Criminal Justice (1909-10).

Courts.

99. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of Criminal Courts in the State was 135. There were 2 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st Class, 52 Magistrates of the 2nd Class and 40 Magistrates of the 3rd Class. There were 2 Bench Magistrates' Courts and the number of Justices of the Peace was 5.

Offences reported.

100. The number of offences reported during the year was 16,951 as against 18,460 in 1908-09. Of these, 40·29 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 32·11 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 13·75 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 13,861 or 81·77 per cent of the offences reported as against 79·42 per cent in 1908-09. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,925 were under the Indian Penal Code and 1,936 under special or local laws. Of the former, 1,567 or 13·14 per cent were heinous offences as against 12·79 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

101. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 13,724, of which 12,609 or 91·78 per cent were disposed of, and 1,115 were pending at the close of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 12,441 or 90·65 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates 45 cases; and courts of Session 123 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 8·76 days as against 7·91 days in 1908-09, by the courts of District Magistrates 8·86 days as against 4·61 days in the previous year, and by the courts of Session 50·81 days as against 23·90 days. Of the 123 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 11 were tried with the assistance of juries and 105 with the aid of assessors and in 7 cases the prosecution was withdrawn.

Number of persons brought to trial.

102. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 28,817, of whom 6,535 were arrested by the police, 1,367 were brought before the courts on warrants, 20,914 appeared on summonses and one surrendered himself. Exclusive of 108 persons whose cases were transferred to other courts and were there treated as new cases, only 2,890 were regarded as awaiting trial at the end of the previous year. Including these, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 31,707 as against 31,435 in the previous year.

103. The cases of 28,193 persons or 88·91 per cent of the total number were disposed of, 266 by courts of Session, 102 by District Magistrates, 567 by Benches of Magistrates and 27,258 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

104. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 75·33 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·16 per cent during the previous year, and 23·48 per cent were convicted as against 21·22 per cent in the preceding year. Five persons were released under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons that were discharged or acquitted, so many as 13,766 or 64·81 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences, such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass, mischief, etc.

Punishments.

105. Of the persons convicted, 5 were sentenced to death, 33 to transportation, 2,448 to imprisonment, 4,449 to fine and 122 to whipping.

106. The records of 6 cases involving 9 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for the confirmation of the sentences. Including one case involving one person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal seven cases involving ten

persons. In the cases of two persons the sentences were reversed and they were set at liberty; in the case of one person, the sentence was confirmed; and in one case involving four persons, the proceedings of the Sessions Judge were quashed and the accused were ordered to be retried. Three cases involving three persons were pending at the close of the year. One person whose sentence was confirmed by the Chief Court appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy, but his memorial was rejected.

107. Of the 2,526 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 36·62 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 52·10 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 7·60 per cent to imprisonment for over 6 months and under two years, 54 persons to imprisonment between two years and seven years and 39 to imprisonment for over seven years.

108. In a majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,748 out of 4,449, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10 in each case, in 13 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 and in only one case was the penalty between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 40,470 and the amount realized Rs. 35,117. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,276.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

109. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 283 involving 481 persons. Of these, 52 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and seven to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

110. The number of witnesses that appeared before magistrates during the year was 85,768. Of these, 77,934 were detained for one day, 6,358 for two days, 1,107 for three days and 369 for four days and above. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 42,257. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,420 as against 1,410 in 1908-09. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 4,032 as against Rs. 6,358 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

111. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 18.

Appeals.

112. Including the pending cases of the previous year there were during the year 793 appeals involving 1,400 persons. Of these, 781 were appeals from convictions and 12 from acquittals.

113. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 156 appeals, the courts of Session with 111, and the district and other magistrates exercising appellate powers had for disposal 526 appeals. In 10 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 374 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 86 cases they were modified, in 218 cases the sentences were reversed, in 21 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered and 84 appeals involving 176 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from acquittals.

114. Inclusive of 3 appeals pending against orders of acquittal at the close of the previous year, there were 12 appeals for disposal against 6 in 1908-09. In four of these, the orders of the lower court were reversed, in one new trial was ordered, in three the orders of the lower court were upheld, and the remaining four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals in the Chief Court.

115. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 59·39 days as against 55·66 days in 1908-09. In the Sessions courts it was 20·45 days as against 28·74 days and in the courts of magistrates, 13·84 days as against 15·55 days in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

116. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 703 persons. In the case of 171 persons the applications were rejected, in the case of 264 persons the sentences were confirmed, in cases involving 22 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 14 they were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 40 persons they were reversed, in the case of 9 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 75 persons

new trials were ordered. The District Magistrates referred ten cases for revision to the Chief Court, and the cases of 98 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

117. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,397 against Rs. 75,258, and the charges except those of the Chief Court to Rs. 2,74,011 as against Rs. 2,95,366 in 1908-09.

European British Subjects.

118. There were 14 cases involving 14 persons for disposal as against 14 cases involving 16 persons in the previous year. All these were tried by the Justice of the Peace on the Kolar Gold Fields. Nine cases involving nine persons ended in conviction and in five cases involving five persons the accused were acquitted.

VI. Civil Justice (1909-10).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

119. Including the Chief Court, the number of civil courts during the year was the same as in 1908-09, *viz.*, 23. There was no change in the jurisdiction of these courts. The Chief Court consisting of three Judges dealt chiefly with the disposal of appeals from the decisions of lower courts.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

120. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 20,492 as against 20,443 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' courts, as usual, dealt with the bulk of the original work, only 2,083 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 17 in the District courts.

121. Of 11,073 ordinary suits, 9,225 or 83·31 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,023 or 9·24 per cent to immovable property and 825 or 7·45 per cent to other matters.

122. Of the five suits instituted in the Chief Court itself, one suit related to religious endowments, one to administration and 3 were of other descriptions.

123. Out of 9,419 small cause suits, 5,892 were based on contracts in writing, 560 on contracts not in writing, 1,573 on accounts stated; 87 were for money had and received, 673 were for price of goods sold, 48 for wages, etc., 56 for breach of contract, 302 for rent, 190 for movables or their value and 38 for damages.

124. Omitting 287 or 2·59 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject-matter could not be valued in money, the subject-matter of 5,284 or 47·70 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 5,206 suits or 46·99 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In only 270 cases or 2·44 per cent was the subject-matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and in only 31 cases or 0·28 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,232 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 6,673 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,059 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 455 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

125. Exclusive of five original suits of the total value of Rs. 5,34,307 in the Chief Court, the aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 30,02,477 against Rs. 31,21,608 in 1908-09. The average value of each suit was Rs. 148-9-9 against Rs. 155-1-1 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

126. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 7,673, excluding 36 suits which were transferred from one court to another. The total number of suits for disposal was 28,165, of which 16,491 were ordinary suits and 11,674 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 10,246, of which 1,157 or 11·29 per cent were disposed of without trial, 6,279 or 61·28 per cent without contest, 2,808 or 27·40 per cent after contest and 2 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 9,437, of which 1,495 were without trial, 571 were compromised, 880 were decreed on confession, 5,012 were decreed *ex parte*, 61 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,417 were disposed of after contest and one case was disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 19,683, leaving 8,482 suits pending at the close of the year.

Of the suits not disposed of, 7,955 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 513 in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 14 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 93·68 days in the previous year to 101·03 days, and that of contested regular suits from 179·81 days to 201·42 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 36·98 days against 43·72 in the previous year.

Disposal of original suits in the Chief Court.

127. Of the five suits that were filed in the Chief Court, two were disposed of by reference to arbitration, while three were pending at the close of the year under report.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

128. Including 1,426 cases pending from 1908-09, there were 8,085 miscellaneous cases for disposal against 14,167 in the previous year. Of these, 674 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,332 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 55 for review of judgment or new trial and 291 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 5,733 related to other matters. Of these, 6,869 were disposed of leaving 1,216 cases at the close of the year.

Chief Court.

129. Of the 12 miscellaneous cases before the Chief Court, 9 were disposed of leaving 3 at the close of the year. There were, besides, 37 cases under the Companies Regulation, including 26 pending from the previous year, for disposal. Of these, 18 cases were disposed of during the year.

Execution of decrees.

130. Inclusive of those pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 31,231, and of these, 25,624 were disposed of and 5,607 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly fruitless applications was 58·83 against 73·80 in 1908-09. Immovable property was sold in 1,464 cases and movable property in 233 cases. Out of 662 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 49 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 4,20,321 against Rs. 4,16,057 in 1908-09, and without the issue of processes, to Rs. 1,55,013 against Rs. 1,23,399 in the preceding year.

Insolvency applications.

131. The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency was 279 against 191 in 1908-09. Of these, 8 were withdrawn, 39 were granted, 167 rejected and the remaining were pending at the close of the year. In 10 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

132. The total number of appeals for disposal in the District courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 743, including those pending at the end of the preceding year. Of these, 476 were decided as against 513 in 1908-09, leaving 267 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

133. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court was 263. Including 469 appeals pending at the end of 1908-09, there were 732 first appeals for disposal. Of these, 224 appeals were decided as against 356, leaving 508 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

134. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,20,932 against Rs. 3,18,318 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 395 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 502 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 96-11-9. In appeals decided by the Subordinate courts, the average value and the average cost were Rs. 256 and Rs. 51-5-2 respectively. The average duration of appeals was 399·65 days in the Chief Court against 505·31 days in the previous year; in the District courts 138·81 days against 135·86 days; and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 81·43 days against 94·26 days in 1908-09.

Second appeals.

135. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 150 as against 177 in the previous year. Of these, 73 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 34,326 as against Rs. 38,537 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 229 against Rs. 218. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 374 as against 406 in 1908-09. Of these, 124 appeals were disposed of against 182 in the previous year. Their average value and cost were Rs. 272 and Rs. 54-5-3 respectively. The average duration was 467·70 days against 424·16 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

136. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 154 as against 170 in 1908-09. Of these, 92 were disposed of leaving 62 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 154. Of these, 119 were disposed of and 35 were left pending at the end of the year.

Processes.

137. The total number of processes issued during the year was 177,531 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 88,470, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,563.

Receipts and charges.

138. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 3,98,253 and Rs. 3,41,017, respectively, as against Rs. 4,06,720 and Rs. 3,47,357 in 1908-09.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1909).

Accommodation.

139. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 79 lock-ups.

Prison population.

General.

140. The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 13,429 against 10,770 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,223 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 14,652 against 11,912 in 1908. Of these, 13,459 were discharged, leaving 1,193 prisoners in confinement at the close of the year. There was a small rise in the daily average of the jail population from 1,201·74 to 1,266·03, the increase being attributed to the distress that prevailed during the year and the consequent rise in the price of food stuffs.

Convicts.

141. Of this total jail population, 4,846 were convicts against 4,019 in 1908, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 3,072 and 840 respectively. During the year, 3,893 were discharged leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 953. The daily average number of convicts rose from 959·43 to 967·54.

Prisoners under trial.

142. The total number of prisoners under trial during the year showed a great increase over that of the previous year, although the average period of their detention was almost the same. Of the 9,730 prisoners under trial during the year, 9,493 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 237 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 294·6 against 239·02 in 1908.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

143. Of the 3,072 convicts admitted during the year, 2,868 or 93·36 per cent were males and 204 or 6·64 per cent were females. The majority *viz.*, 2,461 or 80·11 per cent were Hindus. There were also 470 Mahomedans, 134 Christians and 7 Buddhists and Jains representing 15·30 per cent, 4·36 per cent and ·23 per cent respectively of the total number. The number of convicts able to read and write was 406 or 13·22 per cent of the total admissions; 32 or 1·04 per cent were able to read only, while 2,634 or 85·74 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year amounting to 2,433 or 79 per cent had been convicted of offences against property. The large number of these offences is believed to have been due to the enhanced prices of food stuffs that prevailed more or less throughout the year.

144. Of the convicts admitted, 381 or 12·40 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,638 or 85·87 per cent to rigorous imprisonment, 12 or ·39 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 41 or 1·34 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. There were also among these 12 life-term convicts and 6 prisoners who had been sentenced to death. One thousand eight hundred and fifty one convicts or more than half of the total number had only a sentence of one month and under. The large number of short-term prisoners was noticed by Government and

the attention of all magistrates in the State was drawn to the desirability, which the Government had repeatedly pointed out, of avoiding, as far as possible, the imposition of such short periods of imprisonment.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

145. The number of previously convicted prisoners in 1909 was slightly in excess over that for the previous year, *viz.*, 427 against 400, but as the total number of admissions in 1909 was much larger than that in 1908, the percentage of recommittals decreased from 16·36 to 13·89. Of the total number of recommittals, 254 had been convicted once, 78 twice and 95 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was larger than in the previous year, being 72 against 48.

Prison offences.

146. The following table shows that prison offences are steadily falling :—

Year	1906	1907	1908	1909
Number of prison offences	262	119	76	69

147. Of the 69 prison offences of 1909, two which related to escape and one to theft were dealt with by criminal courts and the rest by the Superintendents of Jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be good.

Discharges.

148. Of the 3,893 convicts discharged during the year, 828 were transferred to other jails, 126 were released on appeal, 2,660 on expiry of sentences, 251 under remission rules, and 1 by special order of Government; 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 6 escaped, 1 was executed and 19 died. Of the 9,493 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 5,633 were acquitted, 2,700 were convicted and sentenced, 1,147 were transferred, 10 escaped and 3 died.

Escapes.

149. Six convicts and 10 prisoners under trial escaped from custody during the year 1909 against 2 and 6 respectively in the year previous. Of this number, only two convicts and five prisoners under trial had been recaptured before the close of the year under report.

Health of prisoners.

150. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals for treatment fell from 781 in 1908 to 585, but the daily average number of the sick showed a slight increase, being 17·35 against 16·61. The total number of deaths in jails was 22 against 18 in 1908.

Prison earnings.

151. The cash earnings of convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 1,615 compared with that of the previous year, being Rs. 15,749 against Rs. 17,364. This decrease is mainly attributable to a smaller average number of prisoners having been employed on remunerative form of labour than in 1908.

Remissions and the working of the mark-system.

152. Of the 251 convicts released under the mark rules and on ticket-of-leave, a convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned both the maximum remission of 1,554 days and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 61-4-6, the corresponding maximum for 1908 being 1,569 days and Rs. 46-4-9 respectively. The average gratuity earned by the convicts was Rs. 1-10-2 against Rs. 2-6-8 in 1908.

Expenditure.

153. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure incurred during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 1,12,061 or Rs. 6,150 more than that for 1908. This increase is mainly under the head " Dietary charges " due to the larger prison population of the year.

Average cost per head.

154. The average cost per head was, in spite of the larger total expenditure for the year, only slightly in excess of that for 1908, being Rs. 88-10-5 against Rs. 88-2-1. The enhanced prices of food stuffs during the year 1909 should have resulted in an appreciable increase in the average cost per head of the prison population, but this increase was counterbalanced by the decrease in cost under other items of expenditure.

Details of expenditure.

155. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,238	34 2 5
2	Dietary charges	54,749	43 6 0
3	Hospital charges	2,669	2 1 9
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ..	2,313	1 13 4
5	Charges for moving prisoners ...	2,676	2 1 10
6	Sanitation charges	154	0 1 11
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, plant, etc.	205	0 2 7
8	Other charges	6,057	4 12 7
	Total ...	1,12,061	88 10 5

General. Jail industries.

156. Mr. Achyuta Rao, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was deputed in the early part of 1909 to visit several jails in British India and in the Hyderabad State, with a view to study and report what industries could be profitably started in the Bangalore Central Jail. His report was considered by Government and orders were passed sanctioning the starting of Khaki weaving industry. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has accordingly been provided for the purpose in the budget for 1910-11.

New scale of vegetarian diet.

157. The new scale of vegetarian diet introduced into the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jail at Mysore is reported to have led to satisfactory results both in respect of the health of prisoners and the cost of their maintenance.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1909-10).

Registration offices.

158. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26, respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

159. No changes in the rules were introduced during the year, but the revised rate of fee for searches and inspections of documents and the grant of encumbrance certificates which was sanctioned about the end of the previous year was brought into force at the commencement of the year under report.

Registration of documents.

160. The total number of documents registered during the year was 86,254 against 89,473 in the previous year. There was a general decrease in all classes of documents and in nearly all the districts of the State. The decrease is attributed to the favourable character of the season which immediately followed the distress of the preceding year, to the prevalence of plague and cholera in some taluks and to the closing of the offices for long periods on some special occasions.

Financial results.

161. Consequent on the decrease in the number of documents registered, there was a decrease in the receipts of the department which amounted to Rs. 1,62,343 against Rs. 1,72,008 in 1908-09. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 84,648 against Rs. 84,398 in the previous year.

Offences.

162. There were five prosecutions instituted during the year for false personation; two of these cases ended in the conviction of the accused and three in acquittal.

Inspection.

163. All the sub-registry offices in the State, except 10 were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration Offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1909-10).

Number of municipalities.

164. The number of municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 88. The town of Maddur with its suburban village of Sivapur in the Mandya taluk was notified as a permanent municipality under Regulation VII of 1906 in September 1909; but as the municipal council was not constituted during the year, the local affairs were managed as before by the union panchayet at the place.

Regulation municipalities.

165. In addition to the Bangalore and Mysore city municipalities, 25 local areas were notified as municipalities under the Regulation up to the end of the year 1909-10 and preliminary action was taken in the case of five more local areas for bringing them under the operation of the Municipal Regulation.

Elections.

166. Elections were held in 23 municipalities with the result that out of 131 councillors to be elected, 111 were duly elected. In the case of the Chikmagalur and Malvalli municipalities the elections did not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the rules and consequently eleven seats were filled up by nominated councillors. In three cases the prescribed number of seats open to election was more than the number of candidates competing. In one case in the Dodballapur municipality objection was taken to the validity of the election held and application made to the Chief Court for setting it aside. The application was pending at the end of the year and has since been rejected.

Constitution of municipalities.

167. In three municipalities where elections were held, the councils under the Regulation were not constituted before the close of the year. There were, on the last day of the year on all the municipalities, 968 members against a possible strength of 983 members. Of these, 348 were *ex-officio*, 5 nominated officials, 514 nominated non-officials, 1 elected official (in the Bangalore city) and the remaining 100 elected non-officials.

Meetings and attendance.

168. Seventy-three municipalities met regularly once a month and the deficiency in the number of meetings in the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of a quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Rules and bye-laws.

169. For the better collection of municipal taxes, the assessed taxes were made payable in advance in all the Regulation municipalities in two equal instalments in July and January every year, and in the other municipalities they were made payable in instalments at the periods and in the proportions fixed for the payment of land revenue. Rules regarding the conduct of business, etc., and bye-laws for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination engaged the attention of some of the municipalities. The Bangalore and Mysore city municipal councils revised their octroi bye-laws and these together with certain draft rules relating to the imposition and collection of taxes were under the consideration of Government.

Powers conferred.

170. Power under sub-section 2 of section 144 of the Municipal Regulation regarding the prevention of epidemic diseases was conferred on the city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore during the year, and sub-section (2) of section 142, which authorises the seizure and destruction or disposal of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was made applicable to the Bangalore city with reference to milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and ærated waters.

Incidence of taxation.

171. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-15-8 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-1-8 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-9 in the Kankanhalli municipality to Rs. 3-4-7 in Chintamani and Rs. 3-8-10 in Shimoga.

Fresh imposts and taxes abandoned.

172. In the Mysore city a general water tax at 3 per cent of the rental value of buildings and lands was imposed from 1st April 1910 in lieu of the existing rates of fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for house connections of one-half and one inch pipes respectively. The levy of octroi duty on jaggory, ghee, sugar and oil-seeds in the Sidlaghatta municipality was temporarily suspended,

while it was abolished on fresh cocoanuts and tobacco and newly imposed on kerosene oil at the rate of two annas per tin in the Challakere municipality.

Financial position.

173. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compare with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	Receipts	
	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,87,667	2,97,636
2. House, lighting, water and mohatarfa taxes	3,17,412	2,92,549
3. Tolls	70,648	81,281
4. Loans	74,924	2,238
5. Other items	3,08,440	4,63,207
Total Receipts ...	10,59,091	11,36,911

Items	Expenditure	
	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy	1,93,896	2,05,981
2. Public works	3,07,555	2,89,109
3. Lighting	64,282	60,637
4. Education	31,012	31,474
5. Other items	4,11,335	5,43,933
Total Expenditure ...	10,08,080	11,31,134

Water-supply.

174. The Shimoga water works were almost complete at the end of the year. On the electrification of the pumping plant of the Mysore city water works, a sum of Rs. 6,242 was spent, bringing the total expenditure up to the end of the year 1909-10 to Rs. 54,252. To alleviate the distress caused by scarcity of water in the Chitaldrug municipality a sum of Rs. 4,744 was spent to clear a honda by baling out water and removing silt.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

175. Eleven ordinary monthly meetings were held by the Board during the year, no meeting having been held in October 1909. The average attendance at the meetings was 78 per cent of the strength of the Board.

176. Committees of Trustees were appointed during the year to consider and report on the following matters:—

(*a*) Housing the poor.

(*b*) Standards of dwelling houses which may be pronounced insanitary and of air space and ventilating area, etc., in the construction of dwelling houses.

(*c*) The number of new latrines and flushing tanks required and their location.

(*d*) Disposal of vacant bits of land within the city so that they may not be a source of nuisance to the people residing in the neighbourhood. The recommendations of the Committee regarding item (*a*) were not accepted by Government. The suggestions regarding (*b*) were submitted to the Central Sanitary Board and were pending with them. The other two questions were under the consideration of the Committee.

177. The schemes of improvement drawn up by the Board during the year related mainly to the construction of drains in several extensions of the city and estimates therefor were submitted for the sanction of Government.

178. The execution of the scheme regarding the drainage works in the remaining blocks of No. III Drainage area was deferred pending the preparation of a comprehensive programme of works to be carried out in future in accordance with the suggestions of the Chief Engineer, the most important of which were :—

(1) Taking the sullage water of houses and latrines in underground pipes,

(2) Providing under-ground pipe sewers for the parts of the city that yet remain to be drained, and

(3) Replacing as far as possible the existing open drains by underground sewers.

179. The receipts of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,59,437. Including the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,79,644, of which Rs. 3,77,930 were spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,714 at the end of the year. The prescribed limit of three lakhs of rupees was exceeded during the year for the speedy acquisition of houses in the fort.

180. The expenditure incurred during the year for the acquisition of houses and improvements in the fort amounted to Rs. 2,01,380. Out of 361 properties notified for acquisition, 254 were in all acquired up to the end of the year under report. Two hundred and twenty-nine properties were in all demolished during the year of which 164 were in the fort. By the removal of these houses, the road skirting the rampart wall of the fort has been widened to 60 feet.

181. The construction works during the year were mostly confined to the completion of sanctioned projects, and the only new work undertaken was the formation of a cross road from the Dodkere tank bund to the Diddibagal at the eastern entrance to the fort. Open drains to a length of 33,584 feet were constructed and pipe sewers 4,924 feet in length were laid out. Two flush tanks, 79 dust-bins and 35 manholes were also constructed during the year.

182. The audit of the accounts of the Board up to the end of the year 1907-08 was completed during the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1909-10).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

183. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulations. The rules were amended so as to increase the strength of the Board from 12 to 14 members, and the District Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, who had ceased to be a member on the appointment of a Health Officer during the previous year was again appointed as an additional *ex-officio* member. On the last day of the year there were on the Board 14 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and the rest non-officials nominated by Government. Of these, 10 were Europeans and 4 Indians. Five meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 5 *ex-officio* members and 5 non-officials or 10 in all.

District Boards.

184. There were as in the previous year 8 District Boards consisting, on the last day of the year, of 202 members against the sanctioned strength of 205 members. Of these, 57 were *ex-officio*, 77 appointed by Government and 68 elected by the Taluk Boards. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 4, and the average attendance of the members ranged from 68 per cent in the Kadur district to 92 per cent in the Kolar district.

Taluk Boards.

185. The number of members on the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,150 against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Of these,

368 were *ex-officio*, 415 were non-officials appointed by Government and the remaining 367 were elected by the rural population and the municipalities. Of these again, 1,140 were Indians and 10 were Europeans. Seventy-three of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while the remaining four Boards met only 5 times. The average attendance of members at the meetings in 55 Boards exceeded 50 per cent, and except in the case of three Taluk Boards the non-officials attended in larger numbers than the officials.

Unions.

186. To the 159 unions in working order at the end of the previous year, 5 were added during the year in the Shimoga district. There were at the end of the year 164 unions with 1,279 members, of whom 330 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 949 non-officials appointed by Government. Only 75 unions met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In eight unions no meetings were held.

Financial position.

187. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,86,484. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year as shown in the following statement :—

Items	1908-09	1909-10
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue ...	4,88,006	5,42,834
2. Mohatarfa and house-tax	70,319	83,530
3. Tolls	31,285	31,532
4. Ferries	6,144	6,540
5. Fees from travellers' bungalows	2,378	2,151
6. Contributions from Local Funds General ...	85,704	16,770
7. Miscellaneous	1,54,850	1,51,018
Total Receipts ...	8,38,686	8,34,375
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by P. W. D.	3,84,922	3,67,323
2. Public works executed by civil departments ...	2,37,339	1,09,849
3. Sweepers and caretakers of travellers' bungalows, etc.	25,139	24,976
4. Conservancy and sanitary charges	64,995	74,307
5. Cholera and other epidemic charges	2,711	1,954
6. Miscellaneous	1,70,750	1,76,295
Total Expenditure ...	8,85,856	7,54,704

188. The increase under "76 per cent of the local cess on land revenue" and house and mohatarfa taxes was due to better collection during the year. The outlay on works carried out by the civil departments was smaller than that in 1908-09 owing to the more favourable seasonal conditions and the consequent absence of any large grant as in that year for the relief of distress.

Accommodation for travellers.

189. The District Boards maintained 137 third class travellers' bungalows, 202 musafirkhanas and 21 other buildings for the use of the travelling public.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

190. Besides contributing to the maintenance of 109 Local Fund dispensaries, the District Boards supported 28 Unani and Ayur-vedic dispensaries which continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Village sanitation.

191. The Village Sanitation rules were in force in 8,104 villages. Of 475 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 280 were convicted, and fines amounting to Rs. 400 were recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

192. Cattle shows were held at Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk,

Mudukdore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Ghati Subramanyam in the Dodballapur taluk and Nandi in the Chikballapur taluk and at Nanjangud, Hassan, and Harihar, and prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle. The expenditure incurred on this account from the District Funds amounted to Rs. 1,378.

193. The jâtra in connection with the Mahamastakabishekam ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk, an important place of Jain pilgrimage, lasted for about 20 days from the 14th March to the 5th April 1910. On this occasion about 24,000 people assembled at the place and timely and suitable arrangements having been made for proper water-supply, sanitation, etc., the event passed off satisfactorily.

Mahamastakabishekam ceremony at Sravanabelagola.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1909-10).

Season and rainfall.

194. Except in the malnad parts, where the rainfall was slightly below the average, the total rainfall in the State was on the whole satisfactory, the average being 38·22 inches, which was 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and equal to the average of the past thirty years. As the rains had failed throughout the greater part of the State during the previous year the agricultural situation was a cause of some anxiety at the commencement of the year until the character of the season could be judged with certainty. The rains set in early, however, and were copious in May which greatly promoted agricultural operations. The favourable nature of the monsoons continued till October, the south-west monsoon being above the average and well-distributed throughout the State. But the north-east monsoon proved disappointing and as the rains were very deficient in November, especially in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, the later crops were affected and the outturn of crops fell greatly short of the expectations that were formed at an earlier part of the season. The supply of water and fodder was everywhere abundant.

195. The distribution of rainfall by districts, according to seasons, was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1909	Average for 1870 to 1909	Oct. 1909 to March 1910	Average for 1870 to 1909	April 1909 to March 1910	Average
Bangalore ...	30·70	21·58	8·56	9·14	39·26	30·72
Kolar ...	23·53	18·65	4·93	9·41	28·46	28·06
Tumkur ...	23·96	18·03	6·10	8·08	30·06	26·11
Mysore ...	26·49	18·31	8·53	9·49	35·02	27·80
Hassan ...	36·63	28·39	8·49	9·86	45·12	38·25
Shimoga ...	62·46	59·12	6·43	7·58	68·89	66·70
Kadur ...	70·54	63·06	7·84	10·06	78·38	73·12
Chitaldrug ...	17·93	14·94	5·45	6·24	23·38	21·18
Average ...	28·06	22·10	7·04	7·95	35·10	30·05

196. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 334·10 inches at the Byrapore estate in the Kadur district, and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Yerrabatte in the Chitaldrug district, where only 11·63 inches were gauged. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at the toll-gate at Kotigehar in the Kadur district, where a fall of 13·96 inches was registered on the 6th June 1910.

197. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, a normal crop being taken at 16 annas :— Outturn of crops.

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar cane
Bangalore	10·0	8·2	6·8	7·4	9·0
Kolar	8·0	7·0	5·0	7·9	10·4
Tumkur	9·0	9·1	5·0	5·9	9·6
Mysore	13·3	10·5	8·4	8·8	10·9
Hassan	11·8	12·7	11·4	15·3	14·5
Shimoga	12·5	12·7	11·2	10·9	9·7
Kadur	11·9	10·5	9·4	10·8	10·4
Chitaldrug	10·6	12·5	6·6	10·9	11·8
Average for the State ...	10·9	10·4	8·0	9·7	10·8

198. The following statement shows the prices of staple food grains during the year :— Prices.

Articles	1908-09	1909-10
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·70	8·4
Ragi	12·02	13·51
Cholam	11·53	14·62
Bengal gram	6·74	7·99

The fall in prices is only slight and the tendency is for these prices to remain more or less at their present level and not to vary much with the character of the seasons. The causes do not seem to be altogether local in origin and the phenomenon is one in which Mysore participates with the rest of India. The report of the Special Commission of enquiry which has been appointed to investigate the question by the Government of India is awaited with interest.

II. Agriculture (1909-10).

199. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) was 6,302,778 acres as against 5,926,103 acres (revised figure) in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :— Area cropped.

Crop	1908-09	1909-10	Difference
	Acres	Acres	
Rice	648,939	742,891	+ 93,952
Ragi	2,216,921	2,259,771	+ 42,850
Cholam	640,612	683,067	+ 42,455
Gram	668,598	721,486	+ 52,888
Sugar cane	33,256	34,972	+ 1,716
Cotton	58,953	81,484	+ 22,531
Coffee	104,086	102,659	— 1,427
Orchards and garden produce	168,383	158,693	— 9,690

200. The increase in the area cropped was due to the favourable seasons. The increase in the area under cotton is chiefly in the Chitaldrug district and has been greatly promoted by the recent increase in the price of cotton.

Agricultural stock.

201. The last quinquennial census of agricultural stock was taken in September 1904. There have been two severe droughts since then, which have caused great mortality among cattle. The agency usually employed to collect information concerning cattle consists chiefly of village officers, and as it was desirable to have more accurate statistics than may be expected to be collected through this agency, it was decided to combine the next census of agricultural stock with the general census of 1911, and orders were issued to take it up along with the preliminary census in January 1911. The figures thus derived will serve as a reliable basis in future for noting the condition of the cattle on which agricultural prosperity greatly depends. According to the census of 1904, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	1,468,083
Cows	1,337,776
Bull buffaloes	85,136
Cow buffaloes	449,931
Calves	1,233,553
Sheep	1,893,348
Goats	1,239,808
Horses and ponies	22,243
Mules and donkeys	51,834

There were 741,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts.

Cattle mortality.

202. The severe drought of the previous year and the epidemic diseases that prevailed had greatly affected the cattle, but during the year under report the supply of fodder being abundant and there being no severe epidemic diseases, the general condition of the cattle was very satisfactory all over the State. The number of deaths from all causes was only 84,191 which was less than half of that of the previous year and is the lowest on record for the past 15 years. The following statement shows the number of deaths among cattle under various causes, as compared with last year:—

Nature of death	1908-09	1909-10	Difference
Died of sickness ...	109,405	36,366	— 73,039
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,197	7,973	+ 776
Died of accidents or other causes	70,674	39,852	— 30,822
Total ...	187,276	84,191	—103,085

Veterinary aid.

203. All the eight veterinary hospitals and dispensaries referred to in the last year's report were working throughout the year. The services of the Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Veterinary Assistants were in great requisition in all the districts. They toured out freely and their advice and treatment were greatly appreciated by the ryots. Protective inoculation was also very popular. The number of animals treated at all these hospitals and dispensaries was 9,901 as against 5,805 in the previous year and 8,118 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and anthrax.

Sericulture.

204. There has not been much remarkable extension of sericulture in the State. The area under mulberry has not expanded except slightly in the Mysore district. The ryots are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from the industry, but as the sale even of the cocoons in a raw state is sufficiently profitable, they do not take much interest in rearing the worms or in reeling the silk. In order to afford opportunities to the ryots interested in the industry of receiving some practical training in sericulture, it has been decided to give lessons on these subjects to the boys of the IV and V Kannada classes in some selected schools in the mulberry producing area and the eight schoolmasters already trained in the Tata's Silk Farm are required to take up such instruction.

205. The Tata's Silk Farm, for which an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 was made by Government, having partially failed in its object, has been made over

Accession No
Date.....

tentatively for three years to the Salvation Army, who have undertaken to employ an experienced staff and to work it on strictly non-sectarian lines. It is hoped that the object lesson which will be afforded by the success of the farm under its present management and the facilities which will be given by the authorities to the ryots to learn improved methods will help to give some impetus to the industry for which there is a great future in the State.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

206. There were four agricultural exhibitions held during the year. Of these, the most important was the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which is held annually in Mysore during the Dasara and which has created general interest in agricultural and industrial development in the State and has also given a considerable impetus to similar exhibitions being held in the mofussil. The total expenditure incurred on the exhibition was Rs. 19,216. The number of exhibitors rose from 1,386 in the previous year to 2,652. Demonstrations of machinery were also held in connection with the exhibition and popular lectures delivered on subjects of agricultural and commercial interest. Many of the ryots and influential gentlemen that attended the exhibition have introduced some of the implements exhibited therein and the importance of organized efforts being made in connection with agricultural and industrial improvement is fully realized by the more intelligent and educated men among them. The other three exhibitions were held at Anekal, Hassan and Harihar. They were chiefly organized by non-official agency and the funds were provided mostly by private subscriptions. They have also given much impulse to local progress.

207. A large number of cattle shows was also held chiefly in connection with religious fairs and festivals in the State. The shows not only formed the occasion for the display of the most noted breeds of Mysore cattle but also for a thriving trade being carried on in them, 25,000 cattle having changed hands during the shows.

Agricultural department.

208. Agricultural improvement is carried on not only by means of direct experiments in the Experimental Farm and demonstrations of improved methods and implements through the Agricultural department of the State but also by enlisting the co-operation of revenue officers to make the ryot take an interest in trying improved varieties of crops. The crops that were so tried consisted of paddy and ground-nuts which mature sooner and with less irrigation than the indigenous varieties.

209. The work done by the Agricultural department falls under two main heads—experiments in the Hebbal farm, and investigation into the insect pests and fungoid diseases which affect the crops in the State. A series of experiments has been planned with the object of ascertaining the best method of improving the production of the staple crops of the State, *viz.*, paddy, ragi and sugarcane. During the year, the experiments were chiefly confined to the study of using green manures with ragi and paddy, and the manner in which the growth of paddy and sugarcane side by side, which is extensively practised in the State, could be made more productive. Green manures have up to the present been found to yield better results with paddy than with ragi and it is therefore proposed to extend the use of green manure for paddy to parts of the State where it is not now practised. Sugarcane when associated with paddy has shown a tendency to become stunted unless it is properly drained, and it is therefore also proposed to hold during the next season demonstrations on the importance of thorough drainage from sugarcane. Further improvements were made in the processes for the manufacture of sugar especially in connection with boiling and clarifying the juice. The great loss of sugar which used to result in skimming the juice has been reduced almost to a minimum by substituting, for the major part of the skimming, straining through a flannel cloth. A bulletin is being prepared explaining all the improvements that have been effected in the manufacture of sugar to enable local producers to adopt them, and the commercial feasibility of the manufacture of sugar with the aid of the improved machinery and processes introduced into the farm is being tested through an enterprising agriculturist in the State who has himself grown sugarcane on

a large scale and set up a plant for the manufacture of sugar. Sugar-making and jaggory-making will be carried on under precisely similar conditions to ascertain definitely under what circumstances the former would be more profitable than the latter. Some imported varieties of cane are still being tried but their usefulness cannot be decided until they are tested over a larger area.

210. Eleven varieties of maize selected by the Department of Agriculture in Washington were imported and grown in the farm and seeds of three varieties were supplied to the Kolar District Agricultural Association. The results are being watched.

Mycology and Entomology.

211. The work of most permanent value done during the year was the issue of a bulletin describing the causes of "Koleroga," a fungoid disease attacking the areca trees, its distribution, the causes affecting its spread and the results obtained by the different methods of combating it. The bulletin deals exhaustively with the subject and contains the results of the three years' experiments carried on by Dr. Coleman on the subject. It is believed that an effective remedy for the disease has been found in spraying, and the supari growers will thus be able to protect themselves more effectively against the serious losses caused to them annually by the prevalence of the disease. Forty-five garden owners have adopted the new method of spraying and 30 acres of gardens were sprayed. Further experiments are being conducted with the object of determining the cheapest and most effective spray, the relative value of spraying and *kotte* tying, and also finding out some alternate host plant of the koleroga fungus. The causes of, and the remedy for, "Anabe roga," another supari disease which unlike "Koleroga" destroys the whole trees instead of the year's crop merely, are being investigated. Further investigations were made in connection with the ring disease of potatoes and the possibility of its infecting other plants was tested. Three important insect pests chiefly affecting paddy and jola in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts were carefully studied and means of combating them investigated.

Agricultural improvements.

212. Much interest was taken in making the ryots acquainted with the results of investigations on the farm and elsewhere by means of demonstrations and lectures illustrated with lantern slides. A small seed depot was opened during the year and about 253 persons were supplied with seed. With a view to enable the people to get without difficulty agricultural implements of improved types and guarantee them against frauds by unscrupulous manufacturers, the opening of an implement depot, in which only implements which have been thoroughly tested will be sold, has been sanctioned and it is being organized. A sum of Rs. 6,500 is allotted annually for fruit-culture which is even now an important industry in Bangalore and promises great development in future owing to the introduction of foreign varieties of fruits. The Sunkal tank-bed adjoining the Lal-Bagh has been drained and is being got ready for the purpose.

213. In the Chemical Laboratory, experiments and analyses connected with green manure, sugarcane, cattle-food, liquid manure, manurial earth and soils were continued.

Experimental cultivation in the Lal-Bagh.

214. An Agri-horticultural seed depot was opened in the Lal-Bagh. In the building constructed for the seed depot a portion is intended to be set apart for serving as a bureau of Economic Botany, where specimens of economic products, samples of manure, implements, specifications, etc., of types of machinery will be collected and exhibited for the benefit of persons interested in the subject. Books and pamphlets dealing with plant industries will also be made available in the bureau.

215. A large quantity of Manicoba rubber seeds was imported from Brazil but they failed to germinate. Better results were obtained from the Guayule rubber seeds supplied by the Kew Gardens. The fibre of the *Asclepias semilunata* plant introduced last year was found on expert examination to be very valuable. Certain cross varieties of cotton were introduced during the year. Among food plants, the cuttings of tapioca imported in the previous year having failed, another collection consisting of 52 varieties was obtained from the Poona Botanical gardens and they are thriving very well.

Several tropical fruit plants, such as the alligator apple, the sour-sop, the coco-plum and the clove, were also introduced. Forty varieties of grape vines were obtained from New Zealand and grafted on phylloxera-resisting stock with the object of improving the stock varieties locally cultivated.

216. During the last official year the Sunkal tank at Bangalore was breached and made available for experimental fruit cultivation, and preliminary arrangements for starting experiments were completed. But as certain drainage works are under construction in the locality, plants cannot be raised until they are completed. The imported seeds and plants are therefore being tried in the Lal-Bagh and consist of fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches, oranges, etc., grass seeds representing 29 kinds useful for purposes of fodder and farm pasturage, and plants of the Manila hemp, soybeans, velvet bean and other green manures, besides a number of cottons and tapioca. A sum of Rs. 2,548 was spent in fencing and preparing the ground and Rs. 1,114 in importing seeds and plants.

Experimental cultivation in the Sunkal tank, Bangalore.

III. Labour and Wages (1909-10).

217. The labour which is usually in demand in the State is mostly unskilled. Skilled labourers find employment as a rule in large cities like Mysore and Bangalore, where there are some manufactures and extensive building operations and in important manufacturing centres like the Kolar Gold Fields. The wages of skilled labour are not altogether regulated by the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand and are generally more or less on a par with those paid in the adjacent parts of India. The wages of unskilled labour, however, depend mostly on custom and are not easily influenced by competition except very temporarily. There were therefore no noticeable fluctuations in wages except to a slight extent in the Chitaldrug district where the increase in production of cotton seems to have slightly raised them. In the malnad parts of the State and in the case of agricultural labour as a rule, wages are paid partly in kind and partly in cash. The high prices of food grains had therefore somewhat varying effects on the wages, but on the whole they were found more or less sufficient everywhere for the subsistence of the labourers and their families.

Labour and wages.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1909-10).

218. The depression in agriculture which had told severely on all petty handicraftsmen and chiefly the weavers and other artizans disappeared with the favourable seasonal conditions and the result was felt by all these industries which at once revived and showed activity. There was no marked extension, however, of any important manufactures but there is a general awakening among all classes, especially the educated, as to the importance of leaving the usual beaten tracks of employment and pursuing other industries besides agriculture. The most satisfactory feature in the present industrial condition of the State is this impulse, which has already begun to attract capital to the formation of joint stock companies and other undertakings which are started with the object of promoting scientific agriculture, trade and other industries. The mineral development of the State had received a considerable shock by the reckless manner in which prospecting licenses had been taken and capital sunk on concerns of a purely speculative nature. Local capitalists have realized the dangers of embarking on undertakings which require much scientific knowledge and capital, but the spirit of investment which had been thereby fostered has created an interest in local industries and there is less disposition to hoard the wealth or invest it in land or savings banks. The co-operative movement is also taking steady root and is likely to give a powerful impetus to the improvement of agriculture and indigenous trade.

Manufactures arts and industries.

219. A brief account of the principal industries in each district is given below:—

(1) *Bangalore district.*—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills afforded labour to 747 and 591 persons daily on an average. The former company produced cotton goods valued at Rs. 3,47,940, yarn worth Rs. 7,05,993 and wheat flour and sojee worth Rs. 95,888. The latter produced cloth and yarn valued at Rs. 10,20,377. The woollen, dyeing and hosiery departments of this company employed daily on an average 254, 51 and 161 persons respectively. The value of the articles turned out by these departments aggregated Rs. 6,01,406.

The Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore produced silk valued at Rs. 5,000.

The Aryan Hosiery Factory, the Mysore Tannery Company, the Iron and Brass Foundry, the City Brick and Tile Works, the Cigar Factory and the Steam Silk Factory at Closepet all progressed satisfactorily during the year under report.

(2) *Kolar district.*—The Electric Saw Mills on the Kolar Gold Fields, the Cigar Factory at Bowringpet and the Sugar Factory at Goribidnur continued to be in a prosperous condition.

The manufacturers of glass bangles in the Bagepalli taluk who follow the craft in addition to their ordinary agricultural avocation, turned out Rs. 7,000 worth of rough bangles.

(3) *Tumkur district.*—A weaving establishment with fly-shuttle loom was started at Tumkur during the year for the manufacture of checks, etc., on a large scale.

(4) *Mysore district.*—A small weaving factory was opened in the Mysore city with several kinds of looms at work, *viz.*, Japanese, Salem fly-shuttle, pit fly-shuttle, frame fly-shuttle and country looms. Two rice hulling factories were started at Mysore and Yedatore by educated men and retired officials.

(5) *Shimoga district.*—In Sagar, silver and brass wares were manufactured on a small scale. The sandalwood carvers of Sorab and Sagar continued to turn out sandalwood and ivory carvings with their usual excellence of workmanship.

(6) *Kadur district.*—The manufacture of soap at Sringeri and the crushing of oilseeds at Kadur were carried on on a small scale.

(7) *Chitaldrug district.*—The bangle manufactory at Malebennur was in a prosperous condition.

Value of manufactures.

220. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:—

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
Bangalore	94,91,338	
Kolar	35,86,643*	* Besides the value of gold which was Rs. 3,17,85,136.
Tumkur	6,60,929	
Mysore	16,28,436	
Hassan	8,16,023	
Shimoga	11,33,739	
Kadur	50,500	
Chitaldrug	7,77,460	
Total ...	1,81,45,168	

221. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State excluding the mines, the number of persons employed therein and the outturn:— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Outturn
Cotton ginning mill ...	1	52	.....
Cotton mills	2	1,338	4,163,788 lbs.
Woollen mill ...	1	254	763,116 lbs.
Iron and brass foundry ...	1	50	Articles worth Rs. 18,000.
Sugar factories ...	3	294	145,550 mds.
Brick and tile factory ...	1	300	Bricks and tiles valued at Rs. 75,500.
Hosiery factory ...	1	161	244,935 lbs.
Tannery	1	105	50,000 lbs.
Dye works	1	51	581,714 lbs.

V. Trade (1909-10).

222. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory and silk; and the principal imports, food grains, cotton, yarn, dhal, iron, piece goods, tobacco, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 2,79,63,921 and that of exports excluding gold, Rs. 3,80,77,256. The Railway Companies furnish statistics, for the year commencing from March, of the trade borne by them in respect of the following commodities— Trade.

1. Food grains.
2. Cotton.
3. Wool.
4. Cotton and woollen goods.
5. Sugar.
6. Jaggory.
7. Wheat.
8. Oil seeds.
9. Tobacco.
10. Timber.
11. Metals.
12. Cattle.
13. Horses.
14. Raw silk.

223. According to such statistics, the quantities exported and imported were 1,162,116 maunds and 3,282,885 maunds respectively and the numbers of horses and cattle, exported and imported, were 139 and 1,307, and 270 and 3,028 respectively.

224. No separate agency is employed in collecting trade statistics and the information is usually gathered by the revenue officials from those engaged in trade and industries. As all external trade passes through the railways except in the borders of the ghauts, the present system has been considered sufficient to obtain the necessary data in judging of the movements of trade. During the year, owing to favourable seasonal conditions, there was a brisk trade in food grains and cotton. General.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1909-10).

225. There were 45 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 26 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were thus 70 societies working at the end of the year. A Co-operative Building society was formed in the Bangalore city to meet the want which has risen for building sanitary houses. The novel feature about this society is that it has no share capital, but a reserve liability of Rs. 250 is attached to each member. Co-operative societies.

226. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year, 1 central, 18 urban and 51 rural societies. Eleven of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 20 in the Mysore district, 20 in the Tumkur district, 3 in the Kolar district, 3 in the Hassan district, 5 in the

Kadur district, 2 in the Shimoga district and 6 in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 4,551 to 6,301 and the share capital from Rs. 1,06,131 to Rs. 1,58,698. The societies were able to attract deposits amounting to Rs. 69,131 as against Rs. 34,220 in the previous year. As usual the sources of capital were shares, deposits and borrowings. The societies are keeping up their reputation for minimum number of defaults. The rates of interest charged on loans continued to be the same as in last year, *viz.*, 9 to 12½ per cent. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 5,831 as against Rs. 2,340 at the end of the previous year.

Agricultural banks.

227. Out of the 20 agricultural banks which were working at the beginning of the year, 7 had to be closed on account of their unsatisfactory working and three were voluntarily wound up, the Government loan having been fully repaid together with interest. The number of banks working at the end of the year was 10. The working of the banks in existence has been as usual unsatisfactory. On the 1st July 1909, the working banks owed to Government Rs. 65,172 towards principal and Rs. 4,413 towards interest, and the amounts collected were respectively Rs. 11,767 and Rs. 3,109. The banks that have been wound up, exclusive of the two coffee banks, owed Rs. 1,71,077 towards principal and Rs. 16,671 towards interest and the recoveries were respectively Rs. 34,864 and Rs. 13,034. The members of the two coffee banks which were wound up in January 1905 owed, according to the terms of agreement entered into by them after the closing of the banks, Rs. 1,34,556 towards principal and Rs. 50,123 towards interest, but the realizations during the year amounted only to Rs. 1,374 on account of principal and Rs. 82,620 towards interest. The mortgaged properties were put up for sale as usual, mostly in the Kadur district, and the realizations were so small that large sums had to be written off the accounts. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts and from all the banks was Rs. 1,46,768 against Rs. 1,12,642 in 1908-09, and the slight increase in the total amount recovered is due to the favourable seasons of the year.

Other companies.

228. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1909, 60 joint stock and other companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 71,45,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,22,651. No new companies were registered during the year ending the 31st March 1910, while 6 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 9,10,000 and Rs. 6,24,371, respectively, were wound up. There were 54 companies working on the 31st March 1910 with a nominal capital of Rs. 68,55,100 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 25,90,153. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 40 carried on business relating to banking, loan and insurance, 4 were trading companies, 2 mills and presses, 5 were engaged in mining and quarrying, 1 in leather trade, 1 in fruit culture and the remaining 1 in business connected with the acquisition of land and building. One society was registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904 (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies), but as the management of one of such societies working during the previous year was handed over to the local municipality, the total number of societies under this Regulation on the 1st April 1910 was the same as on the 1st April 1909, *viz.*, 11.

VII. Transfers of Land (1909-10).

Transfers of land

229. There were during the year 984 transfers of land by order of courts involving 5,409 acres as against 1,497 transfers involving 6,672 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 14,486 involving 82,381 acres against 16,667 transfers involving 92,947 acres in the previous year. The total extent of transfers from agriculturists to agriculturists was 53,059 acres as against 63,385 acres (revised figure) in the previous year, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 10,052 acres as against 12,194 acres in the previous year, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists, 12,245 acres as against 14,006 acres in the previous year, and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,950 acres as against 7,944 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the number of transfers is due to the favourable conditions of the seasons.

VIII. Condition of the People (1909-10).

Condition of the people.

230. The year 1908-09 had severely affected the condition of both the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes as the widespread failure of crops and the high prices of food stuffs had greatly contracted the field of employment, while it had added to the cost of living. The fair outturn of crops in the year under report, combined with the fact that the price of food grains did not show any marked tendency to fall, enabled the agriculturists to recover to some extent from the losses caused to them by the scarcity of the previous year. They were able to pay off the arrears of revenue that had been suspended and also a part of the Takavi loans that had been advanced to them as a measure of relief. There was a noticeable extension of cultivation. There was also an unusual increase in the number of marriages. The condition of the ordinary agriculturists is by no means prosperous as indebtedness seems to be increasing among them owing to various causes; but they possess much greater staying power than other classes of the community as the low land assessment together with a steady increase in agricultural profits due to high prices enables them to tide over these periodical vicissitudes of seasons with greater facility. The condition of agricultural labourers, who do not possess lands of their own, is however not so satisfactory. Their wages are paid only partly in kind and these have not risen in proportion to the increase in agricultural profits. Conservative instincts prevent them from leaving their homes in search of labour. They are the first to suffer when there is any distress. Though there was no dearth of employment for them during the year, their condition has not shown much improvement. The high prices also affected all other landless classes and men with fixed incomes. There has been a general rise in the standard of living among all classes throughout the State. The development of agriculture and other industries has greatly stimulated production, but very few persons are able to save from their incomes under present conditions, and the general accumulation of wealth has not kept pace either with the growth of the population or the extension of agriculture and industry.

231. Public health was on the whole satisfactory and no virulent epidemics prevailed anywhere in the State. The good crops in coffee and cardamom were of great help to planters, whose prospects are, however, still gloomy in the depressed state of the coffee market. Much mortality is caused by fevers and child-birth in the malnad, and the registered death-rate is greater than the birth-rate. The abolition of halat on supari, which is the main industry in this part of the State, though it has relieved the garden owners from several burdensome restrictions, and the decrease in garden assessment are reported not to have as yet produced any striking effects on the condition of the people. The sanitary and other causes which have contributed to the decline of these tracts are being investigated.

IX. Forest (1909-10).

State forests.

232. The area of State forests and plantations at the end of the year was 2,572 square miles showing a net increase during the year of 27 square miles, besides an area of 770 square miles selected for reservation or placed under special protection for other reasons.

Forest settlement.

233. There were 47 blocks awaiting settlement at the beginning of the year and 20 blocks were notified for settlement during the year. Of these, only 4 were finally settled leaving 63 blocks with an aggregate area of 570 square miles still pending settlement.

Selection of areas for reservation.

234. Besides the above area, 404·25 square miles of forest were selected for reservation during the year and the proposals in regard to them were in various stages of progress.

Demarcation.

235. Two hundred and fifty-three miles of new boundary lines, including frontier boundary, were newly demarcated and 3,220 miles of existing

lines were widened and improved, the total expenditure under this head including incidental charges amounting to Rs. 21,830 as against Rs. 26,832 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

236. Including the revision of 30·15 square miles, the area surveyed on the 4″ scale during the year was 93·26 square miles. The work of drawing fair maps made good progress in spite of the difficulty of securing trained draughtsmen; 31 fair sheets were completed and photo-zincographed during the year, and 18 more were undergoing the process.

Working plans.

237. The compilation of the working plan report of the Lakvalli forest was almost completed during the year. In most of the forests the felling could not be effected to the extent laid down in the plans, owing partly to the large stock of prepared timber and partly to the absence of facilities of transporting. Other forests for which there was no regular working plan were worked according to the system laid down in the provisional working plans. In high forests the system of felling prescribed was proportional selection limited by area, and in the pole and scrub forests coppicing with standards or improvement fellings.

Communications.

238. About 32 miles of new roads were opened during the year in the Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur districts at a cost of Rs. 9,299. On repairs and improvements to existing roads, including cart tracks and bridle paths, a sum of Rs. 9,501 was spent, thus bringing the total expenditure under this head to Rs. 18,800 as against Rs. 14,411 in the previous year.

Buildings.

239. New buildings comprising mainly inspection lodges and quarters for range officers and guards, etc., were built in various parts of the State at a cost of Rs. 25,536, and needful repairs to existing buildings were executed at a cost of Rs. 2,072.

240. Among works of a miscellaneous nature undertaken during the year may be mentioned the sinking of wells in certain forests and the repair of a breached tank in the Lakvalli forest.

Protection of forests.

241. At the commencement of the year under report 15 cases of forest offences were pending before courts and 68 cases with the departmental officers. During the year 1,028 fresh cases were reported, of which 34 were taken to court and 994 dealt with under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation. The majority of cases related to unauthorized felling and appropriation of forest produce and unauthorised grazing within the prohibited tracts.

Offences.

Cases tried by magistrates.

242. Of the 49 cases before magistrates, 19 involving 30 persons resulted in conviction; out of 20 cases involving 61 persons, 9 cases resulted in acquittal, 10 were withdrawn and 1 discharged; and 10 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Cases tried departmentally.

243. Out of the 1,062 cases reserved for disposal under Section 59 of the Regulation, 1,050 cases involving 1,987 persons were compounded, 11 involving 27 persons were dropped and only one case was pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 7,746 was realised as compensation against Rs. 6,891 in the previous year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

244. One hundred and eleven cases of injury to sandal trees were reported during the year, apart from the 311 cases pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 83 were disposed of leaving 339 still pending. The amount of fines recovered in these cases amounted to Rs. 1,922.

Protection from fire.

245. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the department to widen and clear all the old fire lines and improve the patrolling staff, and the favourable setting in of the south-west monsoon earlier than usual, a number of fires broke out during the year, particularly big ones having occurred in the Chamrajnagar and Kukwada Ubrani forests. Fire protection was attempted over about 2,264 square miles and the operations over an area of 107 square miles proved a failure, the percentage of successful protection having been 95·3. The expenditure on fire protection came up to Rs. 26,034 against Rs. 24,269 in the previous year. The system of paying rewards to wild tribes for successful protection was attended with good results.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

246. As usual all the State forests barring the exploited coupes and plantations were made available for the grazing of all cattle, goats being altogether excluded, except in two localities to the extent of 2,423 acres

in the Kolar district. In all, 109,894 cattle were admitted to graze on licenses against 113,189 in the previous year, this number being exclusive of the cattle which grazed in the forests of the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, in the former on the lease system and in the latter on payment of lump sum fees. The number of goats allowed to browse in the allotted area in the Kolar district was 3,579. The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 57,263 in all against Rs. 52,143 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 8,625 as against 10,267 in the previous year and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 1,386 as against Rs. 1,811 in the previous year.

Condition of the forests.

247. In the already affected tracts in the Mysore and Hassan districts the spike disease was met with in a very virulent form and showed no sign of abatement, trees of all ages and sizes falling prey to its ravages. The disease which was stated in the previous year's report to have broken out in the Basavanabetta forest in the Bangalore district, and believed to be spike, has since been found to be due to gall insect. Lac incrustation was the cause of the death of a large number of sandal trees. The ravages of the defoliating caterpillar were confined to the teak forests of the Begur and Kakankote ranges and to parts in the Hunsur range.

Improvement of forest growth.

248. The year was on the whole very favourable for natural regeneration. The seeding of the principal species such as teak, honne and beete, was profuse and their regeneration plentiful, especially in the burnt and exploited areas. The usual method of hoeing and weeding around self-grown seedlings of teak and the cutting of the sickly and unpromising saplings were resorted to with success. To supplement natural reproduction the plan devised in the previous year for planting up all the old coupes in regular order and also localities where bamboo had seeded and died was put in force during the year, and large areas have thus been stocked with teak in the Shimoga and Kadur districts with the most satisfactory results.

System of exploitation.

249. The exploitation of forest produce was based on the prescriptions of the sanctioned and provisional working plans. In the high forests, the exploitable trees in the annual coupes were enumerated, a fixed proportion thereof being selected for felling. Although felling, transporting and disposal were carried out for the most part by departmental agency, efforts to encourage private enterprise were attended with further and gratifying results.

Outturn of forest produce.

250. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos, and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees and by right-holders :—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	487,190	..	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	307,280	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	14,408	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	808,878	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	226,012	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers ...	2,288,135	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	1,140	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,515,287	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	269,226	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	6,440	4,674	2,111,411	...	
„ free grantees ...	...	57	...	138,137	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	6,497	4,674	2,518,774	...	
Minor forest produce—						* The total value of minor forest produce removed by Government and purchasers was Rs. 2,63,122.
By Government* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers* ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Exploitation by departmental agency.

Timber.

251. Departmental timber operations were carried out on a smaller scale than in the previous year owing partly to the large stock of prepared timber on hand and partly to the withdrawal of elephants for khedda work. The demand for timber of all kinds during the first three quarters of the year was very brisk and greater than the department could meet. But at the close of the year the market became quite flat. The quantity sold during the year was 383,245 cubic feet as against 535,872 cubic feet in the previous year, realising Rs. 3,18,630 against Rs. 3,68,695. During the year, 81,669 cubic feet of timber of 16 different kinds were sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 25,250; and 1,115 cubic feet of timber of various varieties were sold through Mr. Strickland's agency and Rs. 3,209 were realised.

Fuel and bamboos.

252. With a view to stimulate private enterprise the departmental collection and sale of firewood was to a great extent discouraged. The revenue under this source amounted to Rs. 17,851 against Rs. 15,027 in the previous year. The collection of bamboos was limited to the supply at cost price to the plague department in the Shimoga, Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

Minor forest produce.

253. The revenue under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 5,772 against Rs. 18,651 in the previous year. The large decrease in the revenue was due to the withholding of the sale of 10,092 maunds of gall nuts in Hassan owing to the low rate offered at the auction.

Outturn of sandalwood.

254. Except a small quantity obtained from spiked trees, the collection of sandalwood was wholly confined to overmature trees, old stumps and roots. Out of 3,772 tons and 3 cwts. of rough sandalwood, including the previous year's balance, available for preparation, 2,422 tons and 6 cwts. were worked up yielding 1,882 tons of good wood and 272 tons and 2 cwts. of white chips, while 268 tons and 4 cwts. were lost in conversion; the balance of rough wood on hand was 1,349 tons and 17 cwts. The total cost of collection and conversion amounted to Rs. 52,940 against Rs. 72,174 in the previous year.

Sandalwood sales.

255. The sandalwood sales during the year were most disappointing. Out of a quantity of 2,409 tons and 8 cwts. of wood excluding chips, 2,050 tons and 7 cwts. were sold realising a sum of Rs. 8,36,438 against Rs. 10,52,565 in the previous year. The prices secured were considerably lower than those obtained in the previous year, the average rate per ton being Rs. 408 against Rs. 498 in the previous year and 457 the average for the 10 years ending 1907-08. Whatever may have been the cause of this depression, it is clear that the old markets have reduced their demand, and every endeavour is being made to find out new markets for the wood. Negotiations are in progress to take advantage of the markets ascertained to be existing in China and Japan. The net revenue resulting from the sales in the year under report was Rs. 5,73,151.

Financial results demand and collection.

256. The total demand inclusive of the uncollected arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 20,61,162, of which a sum of Rs. 17,59,008 was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,02,154.

257. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads:—

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1908-09	1909-10
I. *Forest produce removed by departmental agency—*	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	3,73,722	3,13,843
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	9,049	8,123
(*c*) Bamboos	8,438	13,106
(*d*) Sandalwood	9,23,975	9,25,737
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	16,756	5,966

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1908-09	1909-10
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Timber	89,197	1,06,601
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal... ...	53,796	47,142
(*c*) Bamboos	44,368	42,136
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	52,435	61,587
(*e*) Other minor forest produce ...	2,01,856	2,04,826
(*f*) Other items	11	15
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	651	298
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	1,242	1,823
(*b*) Refunds	395	344
(*c*) Other sources...	18,744	22,013
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	5,594	4,527
(*e*) Sale of elephants	3,300	
(*f*) Other items	26	921
Total ...	18,03,555	17,59,008

258. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,74,812 against Rs. 7,50,031 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,81,881 against Rs. 4,59,545 in the previous year were spent under conservancy and works and Rs. 2,92,931 against Rs. 2,90,486 in the previous year under establishment. The financial results of the year were less satisfactory than were expected owing mainly to two causes, *viz.*, poor sandalwood sales due to slack demand, and limited timber operations. Efforts to develop the resources of forests by roads and buildings and by finding markets for inferior timbers have been continued with much energy and it is hoped that the department will be able to show better results in future. Expenditure.

259. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,84,196 as against Rs. 10,53,524 in the previous year and against Rs. 12,02,758 the average of the preceding five years. Surplus.

260. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood as distinguished from other items :— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood including white chips...	8,37,167	2,64,016	5,73,151	31·44
Other produce	9,21,841	4,10,796	5,11,045	44·50
Total ...	17,59,008	6,74,812	10,84,196	38·36

261. Khedda operations for the capture of elephants were arranged during the year, so as to synchronize with the visit to the State of His Excellency the Viceroy and party. Three drives were effected resulting in the capture of 92 elephants of which one escaped and 13 died. Of the remaining number, 61 were sold, 3 presented and 14 kept for the purposes of the Palace and the department. The operations were very successful, and, financially, resulted in securing a net profit of Rs. 65,800, which was unprecedented in the history of the kheddas. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1909-10).

General.

262. In July 1909 the State Geologist proceeded to Calcutta on deputation to discuss with the Director of the Geological Survey in India the terms for the grant of licenses and leases in British India and Mysore. Mr. H. K. Slater, Assistant Geologist, who was on leave in Europe was deputed to proceed to Canada for a period of six months to study the Geological survey work there. The staff of the department was strengthened by the addition of another Assistant Geologist.

Licenses and leases.

263. The revised rules for the grant of licenses and leases referred to in the report of last year, having received the sanction of the Government of India, will be issued shortly.

264. The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with 1908-09 :—

	1908-09	*1909-10*
Mining leases	2	1
Prospecting licenses—new	21	13
Licenses renewed	84	25
Exploring licenses	20	11
Collecting licenses	4	...
Total ...	131	50

Besides the above licenses issued by Government, a prospecting license over a block of 2 square miles of land in the Sringeri taluk was issued by the Jahgirdar of Sringeri on whom the right to minerals within the said Jahgir was conferred by Government.

Number of mines and their work.

265. Nineteen mining companies were at work during the year, 8 for gold, 10 for manganese and 1 for chrome. The work in the Woolagiri Mine in the Nanjangud taluk was practically suspended during the year owing to want of funds.

Gold.

266. The chief gold producers, as in the previous year, were the Mysore, the Champion Reef, the Ooregum and the Nundydrug Gold Mining Companies. The development of the Mysore Mine still continues in the highest degree satisfactory and its output has been well maintained. The Champion Reef Mine has showed an improvement in depth of a most encouraging nature and promises hopeful returns. The returns from the Ooregum and Nundydrug mines were satisfactory and the outlook continues promising. But the prospects of the Balaghat Mine are still poor and the returns unsatisfactory. A small quantity of gold from the accumulated tailings of the Tank Mine was obtained. On the East Betarayaswami Block to the north of the Kolar Gold Field, considerable amount of work was done and a reef met with, which however had not yet been opened up sufficiently to show whether a valuable body of ore exists or not.

267. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts, operations were carried on over the properties under the management of the Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited. These properties are under transfer to a new company called the New Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, which has been formed with a view of securing further capital.

Gold produced.

268. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report in all the working mines of the State was 552,991 oz. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,17,85,136 against 531,823 oz. estimated at Rs. 3,09,89,732 in 1908-09. Comparing the output of gold for 1909-10 with that for the previous year, there was an increase of 20,330 oz. in the Mysore, Ooregum, Nundydrug and the Gold Fields of Mysore mines and a decrease of 6,153 oz. in the Champion Reef, Tank Block, Balaghat and Nanjangud mines.

Royalty.

269. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was approximately Rs. 15,85,740 against Rs. 15,45,031 in 1908-09, being an increase of Rs. 40,709.

Manganese.

270. As in the previous year, the manganese industry was materially affected by the fall in the price of the mineral and in consequence, the output of the mineral was confined to the higher grades and work was much restricted. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized thereon :—

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
1908-09 ...	56,145	34,204	Rs. 13,500
1909-10 ...	37,843	29,755	Rs. 16,883
Difference ...	— 18,302	— 4,449	+Rs. 3,383

The increase in royalty was due to the increased rate.

Chrome.

271. The condition of the chrome industry was as unsatisfactory as that of the manganese industry for similar reasons. The quantities extracted and sold and the royalty obtained thereon were :—

Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
2,006	1,157	Rs. 444

Mica.

272. Prospecting operations for mica were carried on during the year in the taluks of Krishnarajpete, Nanjangud and Gundlupet and some mining operations in the Seringapatam taluk were also carried on by the Bombay Mining Syndicate and a small quantity of mica was obtained.

Corundum.

273. There were two prospecting licenses for this mineral current during the year, little or no work being done, but some deeper prospecting work was carried on during the year by Mr. G. F. Baker, Bangalore, in the Bowringpet taluk and the extraction of the mineral will be watched with interest.

Iron.

274. A report containing an account of some experiments made at Turin on the smelting of iron ores in an electric furnace and the production of steel, and an account of the resources of the State in regard to the supplies of ore, flux and charcoal was published during the year by the State Geologist. The supplies of these materials are reported to be ample and of excellent quality, but the possibility of their utilization for the manufacture of steel depends essentially on the supply of electric power at cheap rates. An investigation is being undertaken to determine whether it is possible to secure a supply of electricity at sufficiently low cost to render a future smelting industry in the State possible.

Number of persons employed.

275. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1909-10 was 29,168 against 32,456 in 1908, of whom 28,106 were engaged in gold mines alone.

Accidents.

276. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year was 427 as against 431 in 1908. Of these, 69 resulted in the death of 114 persons or 3·91 per mille of persons employed. The death rate in the gold industry which employed the greater portion of the labour was 4·06 per mille against 3·08 in 1908. Of the 69 fatal accidents, 14 involving the loss of 31 lives were due to air blasts and quakes and 9 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons were due to explosives.

Prosecutions.

277. During the year, 17 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the provisions of the Mines Regulation and Rules, resulting in accidents, and 10 persons were convicted. For less serious offences, 41 persons were departmentally punished by the Mine Superintendents.

Geological survey.

278. During the year under report, an area of 700 square miles was surveyed and mapped in several districts of the State. The State Geologist made a tour through Sringeri, Martoli and as far as Gangamula on the Western Ghats over country which has not yet been surveyed. This tour, he hopes, will enable him to lay out a plan for the survey of this rather inaccessible portion of the State. Some prospecting works now in operation for gold, manganese, chrome, corundum and mica were also inspected and reported upon. In the Bangalore and Kolar districts, an examination of valuable clays was conducted and a report on these is under preparation.

Under-ground water-supply.

279. A report on the nature of the under-ground water-supply was prepared during the year. A large number of observations was also obtained from mines and these threw considerable light on the distribution of water at lower depths than are reached by ordinary wells. Boring tools were used in the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts in order to test the depth of water level. The results of some of these boring tests were full of interest.

Geological museum and library.

280. The various specimens and collections on hand were arranged and put in order. A start is now being made to obtain representative collections of the rocks and minerals of the State. Some additions were made to the library during the year partly by purchase of valuable books and partly by publications received from the various scientific institutions of the world in exchange for the departmental reports.

Laboratory.

281. During the year under report, 20 assays and analyses were made at the Chemical Laboratory for the Geological and other departments of Government. Several determinations of minerals were also made for the public at the Geological office.

Inspection of explosives.

282. The inspection work was regularly carried on during the year and it was found that the general condition of the licensed premises and the storage of explosives continued to be fairly satisfactory. The total number of accidents from explosives was 25 resulting in the death of 14 persons, against 15 accidents resulting in the death of 14 persons in 1908.

XI. Public Works (1909-10).

General.

283. To meet administrative requirements, the reconstitution of a Public Works circle of superintendence under the designation of "Northern Circle," comprising the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, was sanctioned as a tentative measure for one year. As in the previous year, a special Channels Conservancy division was formed, as a temporary measure, for the conservation and control of the hot weather supply in the Cauvery, the Kabani and the Hemavati rivers so as to meet the requirements of the Cauvery Power Scheme and of the irrigation in the valley. This division has since been converted into the "Cauvery Reservoir Survey Division" with a view to mature a project for a storage reservoir in the Cauvery river valley.

284. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B. A., L. C. E., M. I. C. E., was appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works department and Railways, to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. McHutchin.

Grant and outlay.

285. The total grant for the year under all heads including contributions was Rs. 39,24,202 and the total outlay was Rs. 37,50,136 or Rs. 12,315 more than in the previous year. The following statement works out the details under the several heads:—

Service heads		Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds	...	28,87,091	27,02,036	—1,85,055	
2. Local Funds General	...	33,630	30,057	—3,573	
3. District Funds	...	3,65,433	3,67,323	+1,890	
4. Municipal Funds	...	21,100	86,233*	+65,133	
5. Village School Fund	...	44,950	21,009	—23,941	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund	...	2,30,000	2,09,477	—20,523	
7. Palace Fund	...	90,758	82,761	—7,997	
8. Contributions	...	2,51,240	2,51,240	.....	
Total	...	39,24,202	37,50,136	—1,74,066	

Lapse.

286. The net lapse during the year was Rs. 1,74,066 and worked out at 4·7 per cent of the total grant. The lapses under the various items were

* Includes the sum of Rs. 43,519 debited by the Electrical department on account of power supplied to the Vanivilas water works.

due to ordinary causes. There was a somewhat large lapse under establishment charges due to the transfer of a sum of Rs. 67,895 representing the cost of the general Public Works establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Scheme between 1900-01 and 1903-04, which was transferred to the Electrical department during the year under report, in pursuance of the new system of commercial accounts recently introduced for the Cauvery Power Scheme.

287. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works during the year was as follows:— Irrigation works.

(1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (*i.e.*, works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) dealt with during the year under report was 113 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 3,60,827, of which a sum of Rs. 1,86,019 was spent on channels and Rs. 1,74,808 on tanks. The Marikanave project as originally estimated was practically completed during the year, the final grading of the irrigation channels alone remaining to be done. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 43,78,800. The reservoir received a supply of 10,800 units during the year. The area irrigated by the reservoir was about 7,032 acres and the revenue realised Rs. 27,285. The question of further enlarging the scope and utility of this project is under investigation. The work of closing the breach in the Krishnarajkatte anikat in the Arkalgud taluk was satisfactorily completed by the end of May 1910 so as to enable water to be let into the channels and irrigation to be restored to the wet lands dependent on them. The small items of work that remained in connection with the restoration of the Kittur anikat and channels in the Belur taluk and the improvement of the north channel from the Sri Ramadevar dam, Hassan district, were attended to and the works were completed. The improvement of the Devaroy channel in the Mysore district was practically completed, only the construction of a few sluices remaining to be carried out. The slip in the earthen dam of the Ramasagara tank in the Kolar district was found to be due to the foundations at the rear of the dam having been entirely made of black soil and to the absence of drainage towards the rear toe. The reconstruction of the dam with a rear casing of porous material was sanctioned and satisfactory progress was made during the year on the work. The restoration of the irrigation channels of the same tank was also in progress. The construction of a new tank at Sowlanga in the Shimoga district was completed. The question of opening irrigation channels from that tank is under further consideration.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works during the year was Rs. 28,206, of which Rs. 3,929 were spent on channels and Rs. 24,277 on tanks.

(*c*) The amount allotted for expenditure by the Revenue department on the restoration of minor tanks, or tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 or less, was one lakh of rupees. The number of tanks dealt with was 1,009. The total expenditure incurred by Government on stone and masonry work was Rs. 80,559 and the approximate value of earthwork done by the ryots was Rs. 94,924. The total estimated value of both descriptions of work carried out during the year in connection with the restoration of minor tanks under this scheme was Rs. 1,75,483. The most satisfactory progress was made in the Kolar and Tumkur districts as in the previous year.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant for the year under this head was Rs. 2,30,000 and the outlay Rs. 2,09,477. Of this outlay, a sum of Rs. 94,048 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 83,474 on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. Ten irrigation works sustained damage during the year and were promptly attended to. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 114,858 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,01,397 was realised during the year.

In order to maintain the requisite minimum supply to the Cauvery Power Station at Sivasamudram and to regulate the supply required for irrigation during the hot weather a sum of Rs. 21,680 was spent on raising temporarily the crests of selected anikats and the waste weirs of a few tanks in the valley.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation major and minor works amounted to Rs. 39,734 and was incurred from the amounts contributed by ryots towards the restoration and repair of tanks.

Buildings.

288. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,64,873. The total outlay on works connected with the Palace at Mysore was Rs. 2,58,286, of which Rs. 2,56,229 were spent on construction works, fittings and decoration and Rs. 2,057 on fire-protection. The total outlay from the commencement has been Rs. 38,84,189. The reconstruction of the Palace was practically completed with the exception of some minor items of work such as the fixing of the brass elephant gate, the fixing of the *kalasams*, some decoration and the panelling of the north staircase. The more important of the other works or buildings either completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The construction of the Physics Laboratory and lecture rooms at the Central College; the construction of a new high school; the construction of an Ophthalmic Hospital; and the fitting up of record racks, etc., in the General and Revenue Secretariat in the Public Offices.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The construction of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. Work was started only during the year and carried out up to the basement level.

(iii) *At Kolar.*—The construction of quarters for the Special Magistrate on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(iv) *At Shimoga.*—The construction of a new sandalkoti.

(*b*) The amount spent on repairs to civil buildings was Rs. 1,27,020. Buildings of archæological interest were generally maintained in good order.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 13,684 was spent on military buildings including repairs.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 2,850 was spent on the construction of a building for the industrial school at Channapatna.

(3) *The Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 17,804 was incurred on the construction and repair of small school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(4) *The Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 81,724 was spent from the Palace Fund on original works and on the annual repairs to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund and the maintenance of the Palace kitchen-garden and polo-ground at Bangalore. The electric light installation of the Palaces at Bangalore and Ootacamund was nearly completed.

(5) *Contributions.*—The expenditure incurred under this head relates to the works carried out by the Public Works Department from sources other than those specified in the Public Works budget.

The outlay on civil buildings from contributions amounted to Rs. 41,396, being Rs. 28,664 on original works and Rs. 12,732 on repairs. The most important work in hand was the construction of the second Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore which was practically completed, only the provision of a glass roof to the dome of the main building and the plastering of certain rooms in the *bidadi* remaining to be done. The total outlay on the work from the commencement was Rs. 3,40,567.

Communications.

289. The outlay under "Communications, Original," was Rs. 55,609 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 22,704 from Local Funds General, Rs. 32,239 from District Funds and a small amount from contributions. The more important works that were either completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *In the Shimoga district.*—The extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road from the Hurli stream to the head of the ghat at Koguru, the formation

of a bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talaguppe-Aralgode road from the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier, the construction of the Sorab-Anavatti road and the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali.

(2) *In the Kadur district.*—Widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road.

(3) *In the Hassan district.*—Improving the Bisleghat section of the Sukravarsante-Subrahmanya road.

(4) *In the Mysore district.*—Opening the last section of the Punjur-Chamrajnagar road.

Under "Repairs," the outlay on communications was Rs. 4,51,869 from Provincial Funds and Rs. 2,72,707 from District Funds. The total length of Provincial roads maintained during the year was 1,967 miles of which 1,788 miles were metalled, and the total length of District Fund roads maintained was 3,502 miles of which 1,064 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 221 per mile and of the latter Rs. 75 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

290. The total expenditure incurred on miscellaneous public improvements during the year was Rs. 6,22,105, of which a sum of Rs. 3,63,838 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,58,267 on repairs. The amount spent from Provincial Funds was Rs. 1,89,723 on original works and Rs. 1,75,615 on repairs. The expenditure from Local Funds, including District Funds, Municipal Funds, the Palace Fund and Local Funds General, and from contributions was Rs. 1,74,115 on original works and Rs. 82,652 on repairs. The more important of the original works which were either completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *At Bangalore.*—The formation and drainage of the Malleswaram, Basavangudi and Chamrajpet extensions; the laying out of the new extension between Chamrajpet and Basavangudi; the erection of Jewell Filters at Yesvanthpur for the water-supply of the City and the Civil and Military Station; the construction of the main outfall works for the city drainage; and the breaching of the Sunkal tank.

(2) *At Mysore.*—The provision of meters to the house connections in the city; the construction of a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja; and the electrification of the pumping plant of the Vanivilas water works at Belgola.

(3) *At Shimoga.*—Laying out the new extension of the town and water-supply to the town.

(4) *At Kolar.*—Drainage and water-supply of Robertsonpet.

(5) *At Calcutta.*—Construction of the memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja.

The outlay on repairs was mainly in respect of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works of Bangalore, of the Kolar Gold Fields water works and of the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore city.

Establishment.

291. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 5,96,837 including Rs. 86,121 under "Direction," Rs. 4,83,408 under "Construction" and Rs. 27,308 under "Accounts." The total outlay on establishment was 19·3 per cent of the total outlay on works.

Tools and plant.

292. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 48,094. In the Public Works general workshop at Bangalore, two portable engines were overhauled and the repairs required to the engines, pumps, taps and fountains of the several water-supply installations attended to. The value of the work turned out during the year was about Rs. 20,000.

XII. The Electrical Department (1909-10).

General.

293. During the year the Electrical department was separated from the Public Works department and placed directly under the Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. H. P. Gibbs. In September 1909, three Indian officers of the department were deputed to travel in England, the continent of Europe and America under the guidance of Mr. Gibbs to inspect various electrical works. One of them received for some time special training in meter work at the British Thompson Works at Rugby. The period of deputation was about five months and the officers have returned with valuable additional knowledge on important matters relating to the department.

294. A new system of account keeping based on commercial lines in accordance with the recommendations of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, was started during the year. The necessary books were opened and the year's accounts were compiled according to the new system.

Expenditure.

295. The expenditure incurred on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 12,50,311 against a grant of Rs. 14,87,000, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 2,36,689. There was a lapse of Rs. 1,70,225 under depreciation, owing to the estimated provision being more than what was required to be charged to this fund to the end of 1909-10 including the previous years. Of this outlay of Rs. 12,50,311, a sum of Rs. 10,18,709 represents the revenue expenditure, consisting of the actual working expenses of Rs. 3,25,934 and the contribution to the depreciation fund of Rs. 6,92,775, while the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,31,602.

Capital works.

296. The capital works that were in hand during the year were those of interior power and lighting in connection with the third Installation works and the lighting of the extensions and suburban villages of the Bangalore city.

Contributions.

297. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 47,543 was spent from private contributions on the lighting of the Palaces at Bangalore and Mysore and several Palace and Government buildings in Mysore, as also the lighting of the khedda camp and the construction of a telephone line in Mysore.

Power and plant.

298. The total power generated at Sivasamudram was 65,351,375 units. There were some small renewals to the hydraulic plant by way of replacement of nozzles and runners on the turbines at Sivasamudram. The improvements in the electric plant consisted in the reconstruction of the low tension bus at Sivasamudram and in the renewal of coils and repairs carried out to transformers there and at Kolar. All hydraulic turbines of the first installation have now been thoroughly overhauled. On the distribution lines in the Mysore and Bangalore cities and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 1,848 street lamps were renewed. On the Bangalore transmission line, bird rests were put up at the places most frequented by large birds and fowls and the Mysore lines were reconstructed and structures guyed at every half mile.

Lighting and power installations.

299. During the year 128 new lighting installations and 5 new power installations were made, and there were at the end of the year 2,367 street lights, 395 interior lighting installations and 15 power installations.

Revenue.

300. The total estimated receipts for the year in respect of power and lighting were Rs. 17,00,000, while the actual demand was Rs. 18,21,950. The difference is due to the provision of Rs. 1,28,460 made in the estimated revenue from the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields on account of deductions for probable contingencies and remissions. The total revenue actually realised during the year was Rs. 19,49,282, of which a sum of Rs. 1,27,332 was on account of arrears. Deducting from the current year's gross earnings the working expenses amounting to Rs. 3,25,934, the net revenue for the current year amounted to Rs. 14,96,016, derived as follows:— Rs. 14,13,465 from the Kolar Gold Fields power supply, Rs. 39,794 from the Bangalore city lighting and power supply, Rs. 13,411 from the Bangalore cantonment lighting and power supply and Rs. 29,346 from the Mysore city lighting and power supply. The total capital invested in the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of June 1910 was Rs. 82,28,836; the net profit on the Scheme after deducting working expenses, depreciation fund charges and interest at 4 per cent per annum on the capital, was Rs. 63,79,834, which represents 77·54 per cent of the capital outlay.

XIII. Railways (1909-10).

301 During the year under report the open lines of railway owned by the State were :— Open lines.

	Miles
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total ...	411·17

302. These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised agreement of 1908 referred to in the last year's report.

303. Substantial progress was made during the year by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company in raising the capital required for the construction of the line, and negotiations for the early commencement of construction are in progress. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

304. The final survey of this line was completed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company at the cost of the State and estimates and plans were under preparation during the year under report. Mysore-Hassan metre-gauge connection.

305. The final survey of this line was in progress by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company. Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

306. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State amounted to Rs. 30,10,060 against Rs. 31,13,328 in 1908-09 and the working expenses to Rs. 17,39,499 or 57·78 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 19,77,734 or 63·51 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 12,70,561. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1910 was Rs. 2,46,25,865 and the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 5·15 against 4·69 in 1908-09. Receipts and expenditure.

The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay work out as follows :—

Metre gauge lines	5·17
Broad gauge lines	4·94

Deducting the amounts payable to the Company as its share of the profits, the amount credited to the Government was Rs. 12,36,928 against Rs. 10,72,660 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,66,000 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000; the total expenditure of the year was thus Rs. 9,86,000.

307. After deducting the guaranteed interest as mentioned above as well as the stipulated share of surplus profit payable to the working agency, the net profit to the State works out at Rs. 5,16,928 or 6·27 per cent on the balance capital, *viz.*, Rs. 82,43,064 expended from the general revenues of the State. General results.

308. During the year under report there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 38 accidents to persons, 35 derailments and 150 other minor accidents. Accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1909-10).

309. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 417, of which 5 were head offices, 94 sub-offices and 318 branch offices. Of the 417 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 50. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city. Post and telegraph offices.

V-,8"γ
K 10

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1909-10).

NOTE.—*The figures given in this chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1909-10 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

310. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 91,20,001 against Rs. 1,08,74,424 in 1908-09.

Demand.

311. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1909 amounted to Rs. 31,49,919 against Rs. 19,28,110 on the 1st July 1908. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,24,92,586 against Rs. 2,14,81,040 in 1908-09. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,56,42,505 against Rs. 2,34,09,150 in 1908-09. Deducting the amount of Rs. 2,77,613 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,53,64,892 against Rs. 2,30,89,535 in 1908-09.

Collection.

312. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,26,21,676 against Rs. 2,00,42,678 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,04,62,136 against Rs. 2,77,09,530 in 1908-09.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

313. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,43,216 against Rs. 30,46,857 in 1908-09.

Variations under receipts.

314. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land revenue—increase, Rs. 15,87,173. The improvement in the collections is due to the fact that the seasonal conditions bordered on famine in 1908-09 necessitating remissions and suspensions. The conditions were good in 1909-10 and the collections included not only the normal but also a portion of the suspended revenues of the previous year.

Mining royalty and leases—increase, Rs. 56,300. This is a fluctuating head and the small increase of a little over half a lakh is due to better output of gold.

Forest revenue—increase, Rs. 56,102. The increase of about 50 thousand was chiefly due to the sale of the elephants captured at the khedda operations during the year.

Excise revenue—decrease, Rs. 1,52,582. The slight decrease in this revenue is attributable to a comparative fall in the consumption of arrack and also in the number of toddy trees tapped.

Stamps—decrease, Rs. 31,801. The decrease is shared by all the minor heads.

Mohatarfa—increase, Rs. 45,131. The decrease in the previous year was chiefly due to distress.

Medical receipts—increase, Rs. 35,549. The small increase in the receipts under this head was chiefly owing to the adjustment of arrear contribution from District and Municipal Funds.

Army receipts—decrease, Rs. 24,888. The decrease under this head is due to the realizations during the year from hire of Government carriages and the sale of horses and ponies having been comparatively poor. The Farm receipts were also less.

State Archives.
(Department of Library)
Accession No. 1516
Date

Interest on investments—decrease, Rs. 34,768. The interest on current deposits in the Bank of Madras for the year was adjusted only this year.

Interest on Government Securities—increase, Rs. 38,244. The increase is the result of additional investments made during the year.

Interest on loans—increase, Rs. 49,061. The interest was in some cases in arrears and this was recovered during the year. Hence the increase.

Sale proceeds of water—decrease, Rs. 43,354. The fall in the realization was due to less price per gallon of water charged in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the mining companies.

Railways (revenue account)—increase, Rs. 2,75,445. The increase in the net earnings in 1909-10 is partly the result of the very satisfactory recovery from the depression of the preceding year on account of the distress and also to the absence during 1909-10 of any heavy adjustment as in 1908-09 of the Railway Company's share of earnings. In 1908-09 three half years' share of profits instead of the usual two were paid back to the company from the gross revenue, out of which one half year's share represented $\frac{1}{4}$th share of the profits instead of $\frac{1}{20}$th as at present.

Cauvery Power Scheme—increase, Rs. 6,91,851. The large increase is due to the change in the classification introduced with effect from 1909-10, by which the interest on the Four per cent State Loan raised in connection with the Third Installation Scheme and the Sinking Fund contribution on account of this loan have been transferred from the Cauvery Power Scheme account to the general account.

Expenditure.

315. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,05,20,444 against Rs. 2,00,42,678 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads together amounted to Rs. 2,88,89,338 against Rs. 2,94,63,953 in the previous year. It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 15,72,798.

Variations under expenditure.

316. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds of revenue—increase, Rs. 67,866. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure and the increase was due to larger refunds during the year under Excise and Stamps.

Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels—increase, Rs. 36,204. Claims to remuneration of shanbhogs and patels are not regularly preferred. The actual amounts paid in each year therefore differ.

District Administration and Land Revenue and Police—decrease, Rs. 44,627. The large decrease under these heads was due to the absence of charges on account of grain compensation allowance and other charges incidental to the distress of 1908-09.

Army—decrease, Rs. 18,849. In 1908-09 a large compensation was paid to the contractor for loss sustained by him on account of channa rations supplied and the expenditure on account of Field Service equipment was also higher.

Public instruction—increase, Rs. 27,912. The increase is chiefly owing to the partial equipment of the two first grade colleges to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations.

Railways—decrease, Rs. 94,321. A portion of the grant made for capital works was not utilised.

Cauvery Power Scheme.—The increase is due partly to the increased expenditure budgetted for and to the absence of the transfer adjustments between the older and the later installations as in 1908-09.

Payment of interest—increase, Rs. 51,300. The increase is due to larger balances of Savings Bank deposits, Insurance and Endowment Funds.

Famine Relief and Insurance—increase, Rs. 34,871. In addition to the famine reserve of two lakhs, there was an actual expenditure of Rs. 85,853 in connection with the distress in 1908-09. In the year under report there was no such expenditure but the item includes the provision for the sinking of the twenty lakhs loan which has been brought under this head.

Miscellaneous—increase, Rs. 1,70,548. This is a fluctuating head of expenditure. The increase is on account of the Viceregal reception charges and the increased grant to the Mysore City Improvement Funds.

Cash balance.

317. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,06,92,799, of which Rs. 48,78,089 was in the public treasuries, Rs. 54,62,694 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 3,52,016 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

318. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 1,30,27,000.

Indebtedness.

319. The main items of indebtedness were—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs.*—Out of the balance of Rs. 39,500 which remained unclaimed on 1st July 1909, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £ 1,200,000 sterling.*—The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1909 to Rs. 72,72,861. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,64,987. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1910 was Rs. 75,37,848, of which a sum of Rs. 75,37,800 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on the 1st of July 1909 was Rs. 71,83,884 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1909-10, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively, Rs. 21,70,108, Rs. 1,714, Rs. 1,98,533, Rs. 27,53,646 and Rs. 6,129. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,94,464.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1910, Rs. 5,33,333-5-4.

II. Excise (1909-10).

Administrative measures.

320. The important administrative changes introduced during the year under report were the following:—

(i) The strength of arrack sold in the State was ordered to be reduced from 20° to 25° U. P., the duty being at the same time raised from Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-5-4 per proof gallon. The Foreign Liquor Rules were amended so as to include, with the sanction of Government, brands weaker than 15° U. P. in the ordinary license.

(ii) The English draught beer tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Country beer taverns in the Bowringpet taluk were ordered to be sold by public auction with a view to secure better results than under the fixed fee system.

(iii) The toddy shops of certain taluks were ordered to be sold on a two year lease with a view to compare the results with those sold on a three year lease during the previous year.

(iv) The security deposits to be furnished by the licensees were fixed at two months' rental irrespective of the period of lease.

(v) The trade in eucaine and allied drugs was brought under the purview of the Excise Regulation.

(vi) The powers of Government under Section 4 (*g*) of the Excise Regulation as well as the power of sanctioning remissions and refunds within certain limits were delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

(vii) The number of arrack and toddy shops in jatras or fairs was reduced from 307 to 43 and it was ruled that such shops, when opened, should be located at a distance of not less than a mile from the place of jatra.

(viii) The issue price of ganja was ordered to be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per seer of 80 tolas, the enhanced rate to take effect from 1st July 1910.

(ix) A school was opened in Bangalore to train the Excise staff in technical matters connected with the department.

Distillery.

321. The contract distillery system referred to in the previous year's report was in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

322. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 491,601 gallons and 27 drams, which, with the balance on hand on 1st July 1909, *viz.*, 14,593 gallons and 11 drams, gave a total of 506,194 gallons and 38 drams. Deducting wastage to the extent of 7,688 gallons and 37 drams, and a quantity of 617 gallons and 22 drams taken for methylation, the net stock was 497,888 gallons and 30 drams. Of this, 487,381 gallons and 6 drams were issued from the distillery, leaving a balance of 10,507 gallons and 24 drams or 11,901 gallons and 20 drams in terms of 20° U. P., or 12,694 gallons and 30 drams in terms of 25° U. P. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station during the year was 77,666 gallons and 38 drams of ordinary arrack, 110 gallons of rectified spirit, 3,465 gallons of rum and 74 gallons of methylated spirit, against 74,467 gallons and 22 drams, 88 gallons, 4,586 gallons and 589 gallons respectively in the year previous. The permission given to the manufacturers to export arrack duty-free to Coorg in the two previous years was continued during the year and the quantity so exported amounted to 15,398 gallons and 23 drams of overproof spirit, against 17,262 gallons and 41 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

323. The number of bonded depots continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 62 in taluk headquarters and 8 in outlying places. The number of arrack shops was 824 or 35 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

324. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 383,319 gallons and 2 drams against 402,947 gallons and 7½ drams, being a decrease of 4·87 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

325. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 3·59 drams during the year against 3·8 drams in the year previous per head of population; in the city of Bangalore it fell from 55·3 to 52·3 drams per head of population, while in the Mysore city it was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 25·8 drams per head of population. In the Kolar Gold Fields there was again a fall from 79·5 to 78·6 drams.

Foreign liquor.

326. The revenue from foreign liquor is derived in the shape of a small vend license fee. The number of shops during the year was one less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 25, and the number of licenses of all kinds issued fell from 61 to 50. The consumption of foreign liquors, including Bangalore beer but excluding the special liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery, fell from 42,921 gallons and 14 drams to 41,401 gallons and 31 drams, the decrease being 3·5 per cent. The decrease is attributable to the growing popularity of the locally manufactured special liquors. The revenue, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 11,986 to Rs. 13,697, the increase being due to the sale by auction of the refreshment rooms in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Date toddy.

327. Fifty-two shops were closed during the year, reducing the total number of shops to 2,636 in the year under report. To meet the consumption in these shops, 454,846 date trees and 4,418 cocoanut trees were tapped against 490,210 and 4,653 trees respectively in the previous year. Of these, 19,228 date trees and 500 cocoanut trees were tapped in British territory, the number of such trees tapped in the year previous being 20,255 and 552 respectively. The decrease is attributed to the fact that in the previous year a larger number of trees had to be tapped owing to the deficiency in yield from the trees on account of the failure of rains during that year. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 61·2 per cent against 58 per cent in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

328. The number of shops licensed during the year was 719 or 109 less than in the previous year. In the three malnad districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, the shops closed numbered respectively 20, 48 and 41. There was a small decrease of 363 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 16,086 against 16,449.

Country malt liquors.—Beer.

329. Only two taverns were worked during the year as in the two previous years. As usual, a beer canteen was opened in the Military Camp of Exercise in the Bangalore district for a short time during the brigade manœuvres. The total quantity of beer consumed was 4,953 gallons against 5,660 gallons in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

330. The number of shops licensed during the year was 43 against 47 in the previous year, but there was a small increase in revenue.

Intoxicating drugs.—Ganja.

331. The cultivation of ganja locally, by departmental agency and through ryots under licenses, with seed obtained from Khandwa in the Central Provinces is being tried in several selected localities. The demand for ganja in the State during the year was met mostly from the supply of 430 Bengal maunds imported duty-free from the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. The number of shops licensed during the year was 236 against 238 in the previous year and the quantity of ganja (including majum) consumed was 10,996 seers against 9,480 seers and 2½ tolas. The increase is attributed to the better quality of the drug sold and the suppression of smuggling to some extent from across the British frontiers.

Opium.

332. Opium was as usual obtained from the Government store-house at Tondiarpet, Madras. The price charged to the Durbar by the Madras Government continued to be Rs. 11-9-0 per seer of 80 tolas. The number of shops licensed during the year was 110 against 113 in the previous year and the quantity of opium consumed was 1,226 seers and 30 tolas against 1,217 seers and 9½ tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

333. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, inclusive of 10 special liquor shops, was 4,605 or 204 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·7 villages and for every 1,183 persons, against one shop for every 3·5 villages and for every 1,133 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

334. The gross demand for the year under all heads, including local cess and tree-rent on Government trees as well as the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 47,20,040 against Rs. 48,53,631 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 45,15,445 against Rs. 46,24,442, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,84,565 after remitting a sum of Rs. 20,030, against Rs. 2,20,698 in the previous year. The collection was 95·6 per cent of the total demand as against 95·2 per cent in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess and the tree-rent credited to other departments, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 43,06,231 against Rs. 43,72,807 in the previous year. Out of this net revenue, a sum of Rs. 22,191 was paid to inamdars on account of the toddy revenue of their villages.

Incidence of excise revenue.

335. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-13-2·6 against Re. 0-13-5·5 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 against Re. 0-6-8, Re. 0-6-4, Re. 0-0-2·7 and Re. 0-0-0·33 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

336. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,20,754 against Rs. 3,36,804 or Rs. 16,050 less than in the previous year, amounting to 7·0 per cent against 7·2 per cent of the gross receipts. The establishment charges were 5·7 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·6 per cent during the previous year.

Surplus.

337. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 39,63,286.

Protective and preventive measures.

338. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 484 against Rs. 770 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 2,347 against Rs. 2,385 in 1908-09.

339. During the year, 1,967 cases affecting 2,431 persons were reported against 1,860 cases affecting 2,728 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,303 cases affecting 2,971 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,934 cases affecting 2,458 persons were disposed of as detailed below:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	418	471
Fined or compounded by the departmental officers	991	1,137
Dealt with by magistrates	425	712
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.... ...	100	138
Total ...	1,934	2,458

At the close of the year 316 cases affecting 419 persons were pending disposal before the departmental officers and 53 cases involving 94 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1909-10).

340. The value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,84,161, and stamps of the value of Rs. 13,35,301 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 31,19,462. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,32,234 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 46,190 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 21,41,038. Stock.

341. The stamp revenue of the year was Rs. 8,16,633 against Rs. 8,47,921. The abnormal increase of revenue during the previous year, which recorded the highest amount yet realised, is attributed to the distress that prevailed during the greater part of that year. Stamp Revenue.

342. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 66,039 against Rs. 57,163 in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the unusually heavy charge under the head "Refund" which is by its very nature of a fluctuating character. There was also an increase in the cost incurred on account of repairs and renewals of stamp dies and plates, and the purchase of special water-marked paper, three pie paper and special inks. Expenditure.

343. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 3 Munsiffs' Courts, 1 District and Sessions Court, and those of 47 Taluk Offices, 5 Assistant Commissioners' Offices, 2 Deputy Commissioners' Offices, 3 District Treasury Offices and 7 Sub-Registry Offices. No serious violation of the Stamp laws was reported to Government. Inspection work.

IV. State Life Insurance (1909-10).

344. There were 2,044 proposals during the year as against 2,683 in the previous year. Of these, 1,468 were accepted, 880 being for first insurance and 588 for further insurance. Two hundred and three proposals were rejected, 122 temporarily on medical grounds and 81 finally on medical and other grounds, and 373 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Proposals.

345. Of the 1,468 policies issued, 11 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,457 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,60,211 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,927. Policies issued.

346. During the year, 64 policies held by 30 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 42,065 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 12 persons holding 20 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 9,036 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 858; and 50 persons holding 86 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 40,653 died during the year. Of these last, 12 died of plague, Claims during the year.

4 of cholera, 13 of fever, 6 from lung complaints, 1 of heart disease, 4 of diseases of the organs of digestion, 3 of dropsy, 3 of diabetes, 2 of nervous diseases and 2 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

347. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 18,02,790. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,04,540, of which a sum of Rs. 2,45,888 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 58,662 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 88,185, including Rs. 8,065 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 79,151 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 20,19,145. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 28·95 and 2·65 as against 44·4 and 1·8 respectively in the previous year, the fall in the former and the rise in the latter being respectively due to the comparatively smaller number of bonus claims discharged and the incurring of expenditure on account of the actuarial valuation. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 30·3 per cent of the total liability as against 29·09 per cent in 1908-09.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

348. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 14,561, 8,184 of first and 6,377 of further insurance; and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 73,71,880. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 12,996, assuring a total bonus of Rs. 63,91,626; the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 22,081, of which a sum of Rs. 295 was not being recovered under the rules. Of the remaining 1,565 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year 1909-10, 1,374 policies involving a net bonus of Rs. 8,97,679 were completely discharged and claims on 191 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 82,574 were pending payment at the end of the year. Of the 1,374 policies that were completely discharged, 853 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,95,558 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured; 259 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,43,660 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 105 assuring a bonus of Rs. 57,191 by cancellation; 132 assuring a bonus of Rs. 92,520 by surrender; and 23 assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,578 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable.

V Government Savings Banks (1909-10).

Number of accounts.

349. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1909 was 15,018. During the year under report, 2,004 new accounts were opened, 118 dead accounts were revived and 2,091 accounts closed or treated as dead. Thus there remained at the close of the year 15,049 current accounts or 31 more than the number of accounts at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 501 with a balance of Rs. 2,49,252 were kept by Government officers in their public capacity, 932 with a balance of Rs. 2,17,516 were for security deposits, 1,818 with Rs. 11,47,796 were on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,798 accounts for Rs. 51,79,900 were kept by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 10,845 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 43,004.

Classification of depositors.

350. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 39, 5, 4, 4, 1 and 47, respectively, as against 37, 6, 4, 4, 1 and 48 in the previous year.

Deposits.

351. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 71,83,884. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 21,70,108 against Rs. 25,83,248 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,714 and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 1,98,533. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 27,53,646 against Rs. 29,65,700 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1909-10 was

Rs. 6,129. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 67,94,464. The amount of withdrawals was more than that of deposits by Rs. 5,83,538.

352. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,616 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 63,27,696, which gave an average balance of Rs. 464 on each account against Rs. 486 in the preceding year. Private accounts.

353. The deposit of Rs. 63,27,696 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1910 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-2-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-7 on the 30th June 1909. Average savings.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1909.)

Births.

354. The total number of births registered during the year was 100,067 against 104,879 in 1908, the birth-rate being 18·36 per thousand of population against 19·24 in 1908 and against 16·60, the average for the previous five years. Of the total number of births, 51,204 or 51·16 per cent were boys and 48,863 or 48·84 per cent girls.

Deaths.

355. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 95,483 against 90,314 in 1908, the death-rate being 17·52 per thousand of population against 16·57 in 1908 and against 19·16, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 49,906 and among women, 45,577. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·13 among men and 16·89 among women. The largest number of deaths was in November and the smallest in June 1909. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 73·04 among males and 60·32 among females for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, living of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among males was 58·20 and among females 46·07 for every one thousand men and women, respectively, living of that age.

356. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1909 as compared with 1908 were :—

	1908	*1909*
Cholera	2,449	1,629
Small-pox	1,890	6,189
Plague	7,154	4,048
Fevers	38,338	38,922
Bowel complaints	4,606	5,640
Respiratory diseases...	2,633	3,194
Injuries	1,379	1,558
All other causes	31,865	34,303
Total ...	90,314	95,483

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1909.)

General.

357. During the year four out of the five Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination deputed for training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Madras returned with certificates and they were appointed District Sanitary Assistants. As in the previous year, a Health Exhibition was held during the Dasara of 1909.

Inspection.

358. The work of inspection was conducted, as in the previous year, by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

359. The appointment of Divisional Sanitary Officers was abolished and the scale of pay of the District Sanitary Officers was raised from Rs. 100—25/2—200 to Rs. 150—10/1—250.

360. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,64,608 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 57,322 was spent by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 5,07,286 by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1,41,231. Sanitary works and outlay.

361. The works executed in the several municipalities were of minor importance, such as construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines and tunnels and removal of congestion. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the more important ones were in connection with :—

(1) the water-supply schemes for the Bangalore and Mysore cities, the Kolar Gold Fields, and the Shimoga and Arsikere towns;

(2) the extensions in the Bangalore city and the Shimoga town and the construction of drains therein and also of the main outfall works in the former;

(3) the conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city.

362. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night soil from the surroundings of houses. In 1,991 villages manure pits were removed. Stagnant pools were filled up in 435 villages and notice-boards put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 481 villages, warning people against defiling the water. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 112 villages. Village Sanitation.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1909.)

363. There were three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 99 taluk and 8 municipal vaccinators employed at the beginning of the year and about the end of June, four of the five Deputy Inspectors deputed for training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Madras obtained certificates and they were appointed as District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Staff.

364. The total number of operations performed during the year was 117,831 against 99,504 in 1908, showing an increase of 18,327. The largest number of operations (28,525) was in the Kolar district and the smallest number (4,108) in the Kadur district. The taluk vaccinators performed 83·57 per cent of the total number of operations during the year, the municipal vaccinators 4·63 per cent and the medical subordinates 11·80 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 106,085 against 95,296 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 11,746 against 4,208. Operations.

365. Successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination numbered 99,380 or 95·69 per cent against 88,938 or 93·34 per cent in the previous year, and successful cases under re-vaccination numbered 5,435 or 62·18 per cent against 1,847 or 43·89 per cent in 1908. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 19·23 against 16·66 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 33·30 in the Kolar district and the lowest 9·09 in the Shimoga district.

366. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 60,705 against 61,200 in 1908. Of this number, 18,488 or 30·46 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 23,144 or 38·12 per cent bore small-pox marks, while 19,073 or 31·42 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 68,005 persons against 37,524 in the previous year. Among these, 33,587 or 49·39 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination and 18,665 or 27·45 per cent small-pox marks, while 15,753 or 23·16 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

367. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 6,189 against 1,890 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·14 against ·35 in the previous year. The death-rate from Small-pox.

this disease was highest in the Mysore district and lowest in the Chitaldrug district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of deaths from all causes was 64·82 against 20·93 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

368. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 19,712 as against Rs. 19,412 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-3-4·39 against Re. 0-3-6·73 in the year 1908, the highest being in the Shimoga district and the lowest in the Kolar district.

General.

369. In urban areas, the medical subordinates were in entire charge of the vaccination work as in the previous year. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and on the Kolar Gold Fields. The system of compulsory vaccination was introduced into several municipalities in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, tentatively for a period of two years.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1909.)

Inoculation of calves.

370. During the year under report, 174 calves were inoculated with vaccine cultivated by the Japanese method, of which 5 failed, 1 died and 47 were rejected on account of unhealthy or injured condition of vesicles or the calves developing some constitutional disease during the incubation period.

Manufacture of vaccine.

371. From the remaining calves, *viz.*, 121, enough pulp was obtained for 202,408 cases or an average of 1,672 cases each, against 107,692 cases or an average of 1,282 cases each obtained by cultivation in the same method in the previous year. Vaccine enough for 6,987 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves inoculated in the usual method so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured was enough for 209,395 cases against 198,892 cases in the previous year.

Issue of vaccine.

372. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, a quantity enough for 30,107 cases was supplied to the medical officers and subordinates, and a quantity sufficient for 113,700 cases to the vaccinators, in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the State was enough for 41,167 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

373. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 2,809 against Rs. 3,070 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 7,210 against Rs. 8,346 in 1908.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1909.)

General.

374. The term of service under the Mysore Government, of Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, having terminated in March 1909, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained for a further extension of his services for a period of five years.

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

375. The branch Local Fund dispensary at Basavanhalli having been abolished during the year, the total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1909 was 148 against 149 on the 31st December 1908, their classification being as follows:—

15 State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
115 Local Fund (exclusive of the Jahgirdar's dispensary at Yelandur).
3 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

376. The beds for men and women in the 127 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the 6 special

hospitals separately dealt with) were increased from 405 and 379 in 1908 to 409 and 385 respectively during the year under report.

377. Special pay wards on the lines of those in the General Hospital, Madras, were newly opened tentatively during the year in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, the rates of admission thereto being generally those in force in the General Hospital, Madras. Special wards of the Victoria Hospital.

378. The number of in-patients treated in the 127 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 11,153, against 10,648 in the previous year; and that of out-patients 1,171,295 against 1,128,799 in 1908, showing an increase of 42,496. Number of patients treated during the year.

379. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,997	294·21	540,360	3,038·08	546,357	3,332·29
Women ...	3,930	206·31	244,150	1,405·53	248,080	1,611·84
Children ...	1,226	85·61	386,785	2,124·31	388,011	2,209·92
Total ...	11,153	586·13	1,171,295	6,567·92	1,182,448	7,154·05

380. The nationality of the patients treated was as follows:— Nationality of patients.

	1908	*1909*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,386	13,929
Hindus	805,574	843,192
Mahomedans	242,902	254,856
Other classes	77,585	70,471

The chief diseases treated were:—

	1908	*1909*
Malarial fevers	191,087	190,743
Diseases of the eye	154,932	148,260
Skin diseases	96,435	99,490
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	172,218	198,920
Injuries	83,495	92,224
Respiratory affections other than tubercle of lungs	67,972	79,602
Worms	38,381	38,383
Rheumatic affections	39,786	42,175

The number of cases treated for tubercular diseases during the year was 923.

381. Thirty-three thousand six-hundred and ninety-seven operations were performed during the year on 33,631 patients. Including the 94 patients that were under treatment at the end of 1908, the number of patients treated was 33,725, of whom 25,357 were cured, 7,352 relieved, 859 discharged otherwise, 84 died and 73 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The major operations performed numbered 1,950, of which 770 operations were performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Surgical operations.

382. Out of the 11,153 in-patients treated, 7,602 were cured, 1,833 relieved, 739 discharged otherwise, 849 died and 130 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

383. The total expenditure incurred on account of the State public institutions, except the 6 special hospitals, and in the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 4,14,793 against Rs. 4,05,562 in the previous year. Expenditure.

Midwives.

384. There were 106 midwives at work during the year against 104 in 1908 and they attended to 6,504 cases against 5,786 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 61 cases against 55 in 1908. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·43 against ·52 in the previous year. The construction of quarters for midwives in certain places was sanctioned during the year as a first instalment of the measure of providing midwives with suitable quarters in places where the want of proper house accommodation is felt.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

385. The number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public institutions and the 5 Railway dispensaries was 67,653 against 64,857 in the previous year; and the number of operations performed in them was 2,606 against 1,664 in 1908. The beds for men and women in these institutions numbered 59 and 12 against 65 and 14 respectively in the preceding year.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

386. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries increased from 26 in 1908 to 30 during the year under report. The total number of patients treated in them was 235,566 against 213,234 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 212,596 were cured, 18,719 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 224 died and 4,027 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1909.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

387. On the 1st January 1909 there were 183 inmates in the Asylum and 60 (including 4 re-admissions) were admitted during the year making a total of 243. Of these, 50 were discharged, 13 died and 180 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 179·26 against 196·41 in the year previous.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

388. Of the 60 lunatics admitted during the year, 45 were males and 15 were females; 36 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans and 13 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 36 was, as in the previous year, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years; 9 were under 20 years and 15 between 40 and 60 years. The youngest was 10 years of age, picked up by the police in the Bangalore city. He was also dumb and imbecile and nothing was known of his parentage or residence.

Causes of insanity.

389. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 51 out of the 60 admissions during the year. In 38 cases the causes were said to be "physical", intoxicants, such as ganja and spirit, contributing 14 cases, masturbation and child-birth 4 each, epilepsy 3, previous attacks 6 and other causes 7. In 13 cases the causes were "moral".

Criminal lunatics.

390. On the 1st January 1909 there were 27 criminal lunatics (24 males and 3 females) and 4 (3 males and 1 female) were admitted during the year, making a total of 31. Of these, 7 were discharged, 2 died and 22 (19 males and 3 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 24·48 against 26·91 in 1908.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

391. At the beginning of the year there were 44 lunatics and 37 (23 males and 14 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 81. Of these, 34 were discharged and 3 died, leaving 44 (23 males and 21 females) at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

392. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 84 against 78 in 1908, the daily average of the sick treated being 6·99 against 4·98 in the previous year.

Accommodation.

393. The accommodation for lunatics in the Asylum has been improved by the removal of the female lunatics to the buildings formerly occupied by the lepers. The bath-room for males which was under construction was completed during the year. This has afforded convenience

for lunatics being washed daily. A few of them also get the benefit of hydropathic treatment.

394. Out of 179·26, the average daily number of lunatics, 49·24 were employed on remunerative duties against 60·63 out of 196·41 in the previous year. The males were engaged in gardening and weaving and the females in cleaning and grinding grain. The net profit from lunatic labour during the year amounted to Rs. 435 against Rs. 507 in 1908. Employment of lunatics.

395. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 3 males and 1 female under treatment and 18 (15 males and 3 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 22. Of these, 16 were discharged and 6 (5 males and 1 female) remained at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 721 was realised from the relatives of the patients and credited to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 46 was outstanding at the close of the year. Private patients

396. The total expenditure of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 25,610 against Rs. 24,796 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the dearness of ration articles and increase of pay sanctioned to the menial establishment of the Asylum during the year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 7,585 against Rs. 7,209 in 1908. Cost.

397. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,310 against Rs. 5,968; on diet Rs. 15,269 against Rs. 15,088; on contingencies Rs. 3,340 against Rs. 3,005; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites Rs. 691 against Rs. 735 in the previous year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

398. At the beginning of the year there were 25 inmates (20 males and 5 females) and 58 (53 males and 5 females) were admitted during the year, making a total of 83 (73 males and 10 females). Of the total number, 43 were discharged, 8 died and 32 (25 males and 7 females) remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·95 against 19·14 in the previous year. Strength of the Asylum.

399. The patients were treated on the method adopted in previous years according to the conditions and symptoms of the disease. Treatment.

400. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,006 against Rs. 2,775 in the previous year. Cost.

401. There was no fresh admission during the year and the only female patient that remained at the close of the previous year died in the first quarter of the year under report. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

402. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 694 against 757 in the previous year. Of these, 663 were discharged cured, 11 relieved and 20 died. The daily average number of patients was 18·51 against 21·06 in 1908. In-patients.

403. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,048 against 11,502 in the previous year. The daily average number of out-patients was 74·14 against 73·37. Out-patients.

404. The numbers of in-and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	Inpatients.	Outpatients.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	95	986	1,081
Mahomedans	40	2,176	2,216
Hindus	556	8,886	9,442
Other classes	3	...	3
Total ...	694	12,048	12,742

405. Surgical operations were performed during the year on 685 patients, of whom 666 were cured, 15 were relieved and 4 died. Surgical operations.

Cost. 406. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,187 against Rs. 14,292 in 1908.

Training of midwifery scholars and nurses. 407. Three pupil midwives passed out during the year and 4 were under training. Four stipendiary pupil nurses entertained during the year were also undergoing training in the Hospital.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients. 408. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 567 against 606 in the previous year. Of these, 559 were discharged cured, 3 were relieved and 5 died. The daily average number of patients was 20·58 against 24·46 in the previous year.

Out-patients. 409. The number of out-patients treated was 10,065 against 12,016 in the previous year. The daily average number of outpatients was 92·08 against 97·01 in the previous year.

410. The numbers of in and out patients according to nationality are shown below:—

	Inpatients.	Outpatients.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	11	138	149
Mahomedans	108	1,938	2,046
Hindus	384	7,671	8,055
Other classes	64	318	382
Total ...	567	10,065	10,632

Surgical operations. 411. Surgical operations were performed on 391 patients, of whom 334 were cured, 52 were relieved, 2 died and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost. 412. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,221 against Rs. 9,584 in the previous year.

Training of nurses. 413. Four pupil nurses passed out from the Hospital during the year, one left the institution and 6 were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated. 414. Six hundred and fifty-eight patients were treated in this institution which is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Of these, 94 were treated for plague, 50 for small-pox, 9 for cholera and 505 for other diseases.

Treatment of plague cases. 415. Of the 94 cases admitted for plague, 41 were cured, 51 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost. 416. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,608 against Rs. 8,414 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients. 417. The number of inpatients treated during the year was 715 against 691 in the previous year. Of these, 476 were cured, 149 relieved, 32 discharged otherwise and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The treatment in the case of 38 patients was unsuccessful.

Out-patients. 418. The number of outpatients treated during the year was 8,760 against 10,215 in the previous year.

Sex and nationality of patients. 419. Of the 9,475 in and out-patients treated during the year, 4,635 were men, 2,583 women and 2,257 children. According to nationality, 364 were Europeans and Eurasians, 6,975 Hindus, 1,264 Mahomedans and 872 were of other classes.

Daily average. 420. The daily average number of patients treated during the year was 72·79 men, 46·69 women and 27·79 children.

Diseases treated. 421. Of the 715 in-patients, 30 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 67 for diseases of the cornea, 449 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 43 for diseases of the iris and the remaining 126 for other diseases of the eye. Among the out-patients, 4,885 were treated for diseases of the

conjunctiva, 963 for those of the cornea, 275 for diseases of the iris, 897 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 443 for errors of refraction and muscular arrangement, 438 for diseases of the lids and the remaining 859 for other diseases of the eye.

422. One thousand and seventy-two patients including 16 that remained at the close of the previous year underwent surgical operations. Of these, 728 were cured, 281 relieved and 3 discharged otherwise; in the case of 36 patients the operations were unsuccessful; and 24 patients remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

423. The total cost of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 12,810 against Rs. 11,592 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. The Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute, Bangalore.

(Calendar year 1909.)

424. One hundred and sixty-four cases relating to 540 articles were subjected to toxicological examination. Ninety-four cases were of suspected human poisoning, 6 of abortion, 13 of cattle poisoning and 40 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining 11 were miscellaneous cases. There were detections of poison in 60 or 63·82 per cent of the cases. Arsenic was found in 42 of them. Toxicological analysis.

425. Ninety articles were subjected to chemical analysis, and experiments were conducted by the Chemical Examiner to find out the chemical efficiency of cyllin over kerosene oil in killing mosquito larvæ. Chemical analysis.

426. One thousand six hundred and seventy-nine articles were received for bacteriological examination and the majority of them, *viz.*, 1,283 were samples of water. The comparative disinfectant value of izal, cyllin and carbolic acid was examined and the result of the examination reported during the year. Bacteriological analysis.

VIII. Plague Administration (1909-10).

427. As in previous years the plague operations in the districts were directed by the Deputy Commissioners and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Presidents of the respective municipalities, assisted by the Health Officers, and in the Kolar Gold Fields the President of the Sanitary Board assisted by the Health Officer, looked after the operations. Towards the latter part of the year, a full-time District Sanitary Officer was appointed for the Mysore district. The special plague establishments in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields continued to exist during the year. In other places, temporary establishments were entertained and were dispensed with as soon as the need for their services ceased. The temporary plague supervisors employed on frontier protection duty in the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Chamrajnagar and Malvalli in the Mysore district were replaced by duly qualified Sanitary Inspectors. Administration and staff.

428. (*a*) *Evacuation.*—The value of evacuation has been recognised and appreciated by the public and it was voluntarily resorted to without any persuasion by the local authorities. The usual facilities for evacuation were afforded, *viz.*, supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others, the grant of advances to officials for running up sheds, etc. Arrangements were made for guarding the property in the evacuated towns and in camps and for looking after the general sanitation of the camps. The deposit of valuables in Government treasuries was allowed as in previous years. Preventive measures.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—In rural areas, desiccation, the unroofing of thatched houses and their exposure to sun and air, the limewashing of houses

and closing up of rat holes were the methods adopted. In the Bangalore city, cyllin was used for plague-infected rooms and kerosene oil emulsion for the rest of the house as a disinfectant, while in the city of Mysore petroleum was used instead of cyllin with results reported to be satisfactory.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—During the year 325,963 rats were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 7,164 against 225,116 rats during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 5,457, the average cost per rat being 4·2 and 4·5 pies respectively. Of the total number of rats destroyed, 209,299 were in the Bangalore city. Trapping was the method mostly employed and poisoned baits were also used in the Mysore city.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 72,880 persons were inoculated, as against 10,378 in the previous year. The largest number of cases was in the Mysore district, including the Mysore city. Inoculation was a special feature of the year in the Mysore city and was pushed on vigorously on an extensive scale with the help rendered by some philanthropic citizens. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers continued to be responsible for inoculation in their respective districts and whole-time officers were also deputed for inoculation duty. Rewards were paid at the rate of four annas for each adult and two annas for each child inoculated from among the labouring classes. On the whole, inoculation seems to be in a fair way to become popular and to be recognized by the masses to be, next to evacuation, the only way known at present in which they can escape from the ravages of plague.

Plague attacks and deaths.

429. The numbers of plague attacks and deaths during the year were 5,182 and 3,688 against 6,339 and 4,464 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,157 and 776 respectively. The largest numbers of attacks and deaths recorded in any one month were 1,075 and 767 respectively in September 1909 and the smallest 24 and 14 in May 1910. The Mysore city suffered the most with 1,934 cases and 1,381 deaths, and the Kolar district the least with 16 cases and 15 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 71·16 against 70·42 in the previous year. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as noted below:—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	128	97
Mysore do	1,934	1,381
Bangalore district	639	427
Kolar do	16	15
Tumkur do	40	23
Mysore do	1,520	1,107
Hassan do	97	79
Shimoga do	286	206
Kadur do	394	254
Chitaldrug do	128	99
Total ...	5,182	3,688

430. The number of deaths among men was 1,924 and among women 1,764. As usual the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,434, was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age, and the smallest, *viz.*, 143, among persons of the age of above 60.

Plague hospitals.

431. The number of admissions to the plague hospital in Bangalore was 64 and to that in Mysore 218, and out of these, the number that recovered was 23 in the former and 87 in the latter. The percentage of recovery to admission was 35·94 and 39·9 respectively.

Expenditure.

432. The total expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during the year was Rs. 34,535 against Rs. 36,038 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1909-10).

433. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education :— Administrative measures and important educational events.

(1) *Religious and moral instruction.*—(*a*) Copies of the revised edition of *Nitichintamani*, Part I, were distributed among teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools to be used as books of reference in the religious and moral instruction of pupils of the Infant I and II classes.

(*b*) The departmental book of religious and moral stories for the use of teachers was under preparation.

(*c*) A book of devotional songs and verses for the pupils of Anglo-Vernacular classes I to IV was published, and copies were distributed to schools.

(*d*) A Kannada translation of the *Sanatana Dharma* Catechism with supplementary notes was also published.

(2) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Application was made to the Madras University for the affiliation of the Central College, Bangalore, in Branch II B (Chemistry) for the B. A. Pass Course under the New Regulations. The construction of a block of buildings for the Chemistry laboratory and the appointment of a Chemistry professor were sanctioned. Application was also made to the Madras University for affiliating the Maharaja's College in groups V and VI (History and two languages) instead of groups I and V (Mathematics and History) for the Pass Course of the B. A. Degree Examination. As a result of these changes, the Central College will teach up to the ordinary degree in Branches I (Mathematics), II A (Physics), II B (Chemistry) and III C (Geology); and the Maharaja's College will teach up to the ordinary degree in Branch V (History and Economics) and Branch VI (Sanskrit and Kanarese).

(3) *Educational Museum.*—There was no educational exhibition held during the year in connection with the Dasara exhibition. But the formation of a permanent educational museum with the beautiful collection of exhibits of the work of elementary schools in England, kindly presented by the Board of Education of England, has been sanctioned.

(4) *Manual instruction.*—All the nine sloyd centres were in full working order at the beginning of the year. Altogether, 1,121 pupils were given instruction in the nine centres. At the end of the official year twelve paper sloyd centres were opened in connection with Anglo-Vernacular schools in different districts of the two circles for giving instruction in paper-folding and card-board work.

(5) *Kindergarten instruction.*—A special teachers' class was held in the Mysore Normal school under the supervision of the headmaster. Thirty-eight teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools underwent training in this class, and they are reported to have worked with diligence and earnestness. The class worked for two months, and lectures were delivered to the teacher-pupils on four subjects. For the benefit of the teachers of the department, the first volume of a book on Kindergarten Instruction in Mysore was published during the year.

(6) *Normal schools.*—The District Normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga were converted into purely training institutions of the Lower Secondary grade and practising classes in Kannada and Hindustani were started in connection with both of them.

(7) *Archæological Department.*—The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches who in recent years had been under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Education has now been placed under the direct control of Government.

Number of schools and scholars.

434. The number of public schools increased from 2,367 to 2,416 and their attendance from 113,251 to 113,785. The average daily attendance was 84,017 or 76·06 per cent of the average monthly strength against 80,706 or 75·5 per cent in 1908-09. The number of private institutions decreased from 1,943 to 1,876 and their strength from 25,757 to 23,944. The total number of schools, both public and private, decreased from 4,310 to 4,292 and their strength from 139,008 to 137,729. There was one school to every 6·85 square miles of area and to every 1,269 of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 28·06 and 5·4 respectively against 28·4 and 5·3 in 1908-09. These statistics show that the rapid progress made during 1908-09 was maintained during the year under report. The decrease in the number of schools and attendance occurred in private indigenous schools which are always of a fluctuating character. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age decreased slightly from 17·0 to 16·8.

Proportion of scholars to population.

435. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 39 as in the previous year, the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 30 being shown by the Bangalore district and the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 52 by the Kadur district. The Chitaldrug district showed the highest percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, *viz.*, 34·63, Bangalore coming next in order, *viz.*, 34·13 and Kadur the lowest. In the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Bangalore took the first place (8·91), Tumkur came next in order (7·40), and Kadur came last (3·35).

Number of pupils according to sex.

436. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1909-10, according to sex in the various kinds of educational institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public institutions—				
Colleges	6	2	558	8
High schools	14	2	3,506	31
Middle schools	199	62	25,549	6,589
Primary schools ...	1,845	214	60,415	14,272
Normal schools... ...	3	2	203	26
Industrial schools ...	20	1	1,091	139
Sanskrit schools ...	41	...	1,249	5
Commercial schools ...	2	...	72	7
Engineering schools ...	1	...	34	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind.	2	...	31	...
Total ...	2,133	283	92,708	21,077
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes ...	1,876	...	23,135	809

Nationality of scholars.

437. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 501 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,401 were Native Christians, 114,001 were Hindus, 17,900 were Mahomedans and 2,926 Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·25 in the case of Hindus, 6·67 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·37 in the case of Native Christians, 11·81 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·91 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 21,886 was

made up of 280 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,034 Native Christians, 4,382 Mahomedans, 7 Parsis, 6,295 Brahmins, 195 Kshatriyas, 959 Vaisyas, 2,418 Lingayets, 236 Jains, 5,392 other high caste Hindus, 435 low caste Hindus, and 253 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was ·63 in the case of Hindus, 3·43 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·89 in the case of Native Christians, 15·81 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and ·54 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

438. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6, of which 5 were aided by Government and 1 was unaided. For Mahomedan boys, there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,029 pupils, 42 Hindustani middle schools with 3,166 pupils, 175 primary schools with 5,636 pupils, and 1 industrial school with 23 pupils. For Mahomedan girls, there were 14 Hindustani middle schools with 1,093 pupils, and 69 Hindustani primary schools with 2,456 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Holeyas, Madigas, etc., increased from 81 to 90 and their attendance from 2,022 to 2,088. Of these 90 schools, 53 were departmental, 34 were aided and 3 were unaided. Out of the 90 schools, 86 were for boys, and 4 for girls; 3 of these schools were middle schools, and the rest primary schools. Of the 2,088 pupils, 346 were girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11, but their strength increased from 203 to 205, of whom 9 were girls.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

439. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kanarese college, 41 were Sanskrit schools, 114 were Anglo-Kanarese schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 5 English middle schools, 74 Kanarese middle schools and 56 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,845 public primary schools for boys, 1,658 were Kanarese schools, 175 Hindustani schools, 5 Tamil schools, 5 Telugu schools and 2 Mahratti schools. Of the 214 public primary schools for girls, 143 were Kanarese schools, 69 Hindustani, 1 Mahratti and 1 a Tamil school. In the remaining 50 institutions, instruction was given in English and one or more vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1,876 private institutions, 4 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 4 Arabic or Persian (advanced), 1,865 a vernacular and 3 the Koran.

440. In the public schools instruction was given to 12,077 pupils in English, to 8,745 in a classical language and to 107,855 in a vernacular language. Of the 23,944 pupils in private schools, 158 were learning English, 442 a classical language and 23,344 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

441. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental colleges for collegiate education, 16 high schools and 261 middle schools for secondary education and 2,059 public schools for primary education. The following table shows the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the two years 1908-09 and 1909-10.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper primary Vernacular		Lower primary Vernacular	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909 10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
Boys	2·08	2·12	9·18	9·69	3·96	4·17	16·01	16·23	68·77	67·79
Girls	0·21	0·15	1·75	2·03	1·93	1·94	8·65	9·88	87·46	86·00

Night schools.

442. The number of night schools for the benefit of illiterate artisans, labourers and others decreased from 73 to 72 and their strength from 2,670 to 1,893. Of the 72 schools, 58 were Kanarese schools, 13 Hindustani schools, and 1 a Telugu school. Nine of these night schools were exclusively for the education of Panchamas.

Village indigenous schools.

443. The number of aided village indigenous schools increased from 135 to 145 and their strength from 2,716 to 2,951, of whom 129 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools, otherwise called private institutions, decreased as aforesaid from 1,943 to 1,876 and their attendance from 25,757 to 23,944. None of these unaided schools followed the departmental curricula of studies.

Normal schools.

444. There were 3 normal schools for masters under Government management and 2 for mistresses of which one was under private management. The total number of schoolmasters under training was 203 against 212 in 1908-09 and that of mistresses was 26 as in the previous year. The normal school at Mysore worked satisfactorily. A second art instructor was appointed for the school during the year and since then painting and design are regularly taught in the school. The strength of the school fell from 164 to 143, of whom 109 were teachers in Government schools and the rest private candidates.

445. A Hindustani practising school for Mahomedan teachers under training was opened during the year. The results of the school in the public examinations were good. The examination in practical Agriculture was held for the first time in 1909 and 9 out of 18 candidates passed.

446. The normal schools at Kolar and Shimoga showed much improvement during the year. The numbers of students in those schools were 32 and 28 respectively. The results of the schools in the Lower Secondary and Teachers' Certificate examinations were good.

447. In the training department of the Maharani's College, there were 9 girls as against 12 in 1908-09. Five passed in the theoretical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination and 5 in the practical portion.

448. In the Wesleyan Mission girls' normal school, Bangalore, there were 17 girls against 10 in 1908-09. Four candidates passed in the theoretical portion and 4 in the practical portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination.

Industrial schools.

449. The number of industrial schools increased from 20 to 21 and their attendance from 1,198 to 1,230. Of these, 7 were under Government management, 12 aided and 2 unaided. The unaided industrial school called the Mahadev industrial school, Bangalore, was newly started during the year 1909-10. Of the 21 industrial schools 4 were weaving schools.

450. The Government industrial school at Mysore had 209 pupils on its rolls against 232 in 1908-09. Of these, 36 were in the pottery class, 70 in the carpentry class, 23 in the blacksmith's class, 22 in the machine class, 43 in the rattan class and 15 in the drawing class. The industrial school at Hassan which was under Government management till the end of September 1909 was transferred to the management of the Central Co-operative Society on 1st October 1909. It had 24 pupils on its rolls against 34. The Government carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur worked satisfactorily. It had 42 pupils on its rolls against 35 in 1908-09. The Government industrial school at Channapatna did good work during the year. The strength of the school was 56 as in the previous year. The Superintendent of the industrial school was deputed to Northern India to study improved methods of preparing lac and making steel musical wire and he returned in September 1909. He is reported to have introduced the improved methods in the preparation of articles with considerable success. This school won prizes in the Mysore and Channapatna exhibitions. A building for this school is under construction. The newly started Government industrial school at Sagar had 14 pupils on its rolls, of whom 7 learnt carpentry and 7 blacksmiths' work. The three Government weaving schools at Dodballapur, Molakalmuru and Chiknayakanhalli were in a fairly satisfactory condition.

451. Out of the 12 aided industrial schools, the Mission industrial school, Kolar, and the Lakshmi Narasimha Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, were in an efficient condition. The Wesleyan Mission girls' industrial school at Hassan had 120 pupils on its rolls against 117 in 1908-09. Of these, 100 were proficient in the knitting of caps and the remaining were receiving instruction in other industries. The aided weaving school at Hole-Narsipur did good work during the year.

Agricultural instruction.

452. The work done in the agricultural farm attached to the Normal school, Mysore, was satisfactory. Some of the crops did not give a good yield on account of excessive rain. The income from the farm was Rs. 452. In addition to the grains vegetables of various kinds were cultivated. This farm supplied seeds to the agricultural associations in the State. The gardens attached to the Tumkur High School and to certain Anglo-Vernacular schools worked well during the year.

453. The number of other special schools was 5 as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Engineering school, Mysore, two commercial schools at Mysore and Bangalore and the schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind at Mysore. The Engineering school had 34 students on its rolls. There were also 13 shekdari students receiving training in the schools. The aided commercial school at Bangalore did fair work during the year. The strength of the school was 52. The results of the school in the London Chamber of Commerce and two other examinations of England were good, but none passed out of the 10 candidates that appeared for the Madras Technical examinations. The strength of the Hardwicke Commercial school, Mysore, was 27. The subjects taught were type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping. Schools for special instruction.

454. The school for the deaf-mutes had 14 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 2 read Kannada Reader No. II, 2 Kannada Reader No. I and 1 read Kannada Primer and all were able to write to dictation from lip reading. In Arithmetic, 2 knew simple division, 2 multiplication and 3 addition. Four of these pupils had sufficiently advanced in articulating easy words and sentences and the remaining 3 were beginners. All the 14 learnt rattan work, 6 weaving, 4 knitting and tape-weaving and 3 object drawing and clay-modelling.

455. The school for the blind had 17 pupils on its rolls. Of these, 6 read Kannada Readers V and VI and also classical Kannada works, in Arithmetic they had advanced as far as L. C. M., and 3 of these students also learnt English. Five learnt Kannada Readers III and IV and worked simple multiplication. The remaining 6 were beginners. All the students, with the exception of one, learnt music in which they took much delight. The school secured 2 bronze medals at the Mysore exhibition of 1909 for ornamental and plain rattan work.

456. In the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 46 candidates out of 82 sent up passed the English language branch ; 62 out of 72, the second language branch and 54 out of 82, in the Science branches, *viz.*, 19 out of 35 in Physics (with one in the first class), 12 out of 18 in Mathematics, 11 out of 16 in Geology (with one in the first class) and 12 out of 13 in History. In the F.A. examination of 1909, out of 132 sent up, 67 passed, 3 being placed in the first class. In the Matriculation examination, out of 297 candidates examined from the 11 Government high schools, 79 or 26·6 per cent passed. From the four aided high schools, 136 candidates were examined, of whom 20 or 14·7 per cent passed. For the English Lower Secondary examination 1,136 candidates were sent up and of these, 463 passed, 32 in the first class, 248 in the second class and 183 in English only. Results of examinations.

457. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, out of 47 candidates that appeared, 41 passed. Of the successful candidates, 16 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 2 from the Bangalore Sanskrit College, 3 from the Melkote Sanskrit College and 2 were private candidates.

458. At the Kannada Pandits' examination of 1909, 3 out of 5 candidates sent up passed, 1 being placed in the first class. At the Moulvis' examination, one candidate out of 4 passed. 45 candidates were examined in the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination of whom 19 passed with 3 in the first class. At the Sanskrit and Vernacular Lower Secondary examinations, 2,095 candidates were examined, of whom 1,020 passed. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination in Sanskrit, 279 candidates appeared, of whom 165 passed.

459. At the examination for the teachers' certificates, 16 out of 21 passed the upper secondary grade, 25, including 8 women, out of 37 passed the lower secondary grade and 11, including two women, out of 21 passed the primary grade.

460. At the Madras Technical examinations, the industrial schools passed 65 candidates in the different subjects, drawing, painting, modelling, cabinet-making and blacksmiths' work and the Engineering school, Mysore, passed 39 candidates in one or more of the following subjects, *viz.*, building, drawing, earth-work, road-making, hydraulics and irrigation works, etc.

The commercial schools passed 66 candidates in the commercial subjects, such as book-keeping, type-writing, correspondence, etc.

Students' hostels.

461. As in the previous year, there were 24 hostels or boarding houses for students. Of these, 10 for boys were under Government management, 2 for boys were aided by Government and 8 for boys and 4 for girls were unaided. The total number of boarders in these institutions was 1,132 against 1,142 in 1908-09. Of these, 728 were boys and 404 girls. Of the 1,132 boarders, 121 were studying in arts colleges, 601 in secondary schools, 235 in primary schools and 175 in special schools.

Physical education.

462. Considerable attention was paid to physical exercise in the colleges and high schools. Cricket, football and tennis were popular in the colleges. Basket ball was introduced in the Central College during the year and has proved a success. In the Maharani's College, croquet and tennis were regularly played and a new court for badminton was being prepared.

Controlling agencies.

463. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., retired from his position as head of the Educational department after a long service of 33 years and Mr. J. Weir, M.A., Principal of the Maharajas' College, Mysore, succeeded him as Inspector-General of Education on the 1st November 1909. The inspection staff consisted of 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors and 12 Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Of these, 1 Deputy Inspector and 2 Assistant Deputy Inspectors were exclusively for Hindustani schools. A fair amount of inspection work was done during the year.

464. The village school committees continued to do much useful work in providing accommodation for schools and teachers, in improving the attendance of schools and in checking unauthorised absence of teachers.

Expenditure on public instruction.

465. The total expenditure on public instruction in Mysore was Rs. 18,38,091 in 1909-10 against Rs. 16,17,320 in 1908-09. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,32,451	...	3,95,209	2,99,053	33,223	1,46,229	10,06,165
For women ...	13,151	...	1,10,220	72,003	3,430	1,492	2,00,296
Total ...	1,45,602	...	5,05,429	3,71,056	36,653	1,47,721	12,06,461

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,525	85,231	98,349	2,44,666	33,797	1,35,062	6,31,630

466. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:— Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	8,94,052	10,70,090	55·28	58·22
Local Funds	3,57,423	3,47,696	22·10	18·92
Municipal Funds	27,163	26,549	1·68	1·44
Fees	1,42,951	1,47,474	8·84	8·02
All other sources	1,95,731	2,46,282	12·10	13·40
Total ...	16,17,320	18,38,091	100·00	100·00

467. Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 7·92 per cent, high schools for boys 8·84 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·66 per cent, primary schools for boys 16·27 per cent, girls' schools 9·91 per cent and special schools 10·03 per cent.

468. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-4-9 to Re. 0-5-5, the cost to State Funds being Re. 0-3-2 against Re. 0-2-7 in 1908-09. The corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency were Re. 0-4-11 and Re. 0-2-2 respectively. Of the total direct expenditure on education, Rs. 8,67,662 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 4,935 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,24,249 on aided institutions and Rs. 9,615 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost, calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 9-13-0 against Rs. 10-4-5 in 1908-09. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 15-13-11, of which a sum of Rs. 4-4-7 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1-2-3 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1908-09 being Rs. 13-14-5, Rs. 4-0-1 and Rs. 1-2-1 respectively. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 5-10-1 against Rs. 4-11-1 in 1908-09. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-13-11 against Rs. 10-14-8 in 1908-09.

469. The total amount spent on English colleges was Rs. 1,21,494, of which Rs. 66,652 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 42,687 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 12,155 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total annual cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 272-0-9 for the Central College, Rs. 288-6-9 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 12,155 for the Maharani's College. The total cost of high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,62,536, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 46-12-7. Outlay on English colleges and schools.

470. The expenditure on primary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 2,99,053 against Rs. 3,09,946 in 1908-09. The percentage of the expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 16·27 against 19·16 in 1908-09. Expenditure on primary education for boys.

471. The expenditure on female education during the year was Rs. 2,33,303 against Rs. 2,20,850 in 1908-09. It was distributed as shown below:— Expenditure on female education.

	Rs.
State Funds	1,50,894
Local Funds	9,109
Municipal Funds	2,209
Fees	2,709
All other sources	68,382
Total ...	2,33,303

The income from fees was entirely from the schools for European and Eurasian children as no fees are levied in other girls' schools.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

472. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 88,176 against Rs. 88,761 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 69,974 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 18,202 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	8,403
Local and Municipal Funds	518
Subscriptions and endowments	41,979
Fees	37,276
Total	88,176

Scholarships.

473. The total amount disbursed during the year in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 98,349 or 5·35 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 11,959, in professional colleges to Rs. 46,085, in secondary schools to Rs. 17,155, in primary schools to Rs. 264 and in special schools other than training schools to Rs. 22,886. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 29,528, of which a sum of Rs. 7,500 was for students studying medicine, Rs. 4,885 for those studying law and Rs. 708 for those studying forestry in Europe. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 4,007, of engineering to Rs. 2,014, of technical arts to Rs. 5,541, of agriculture to Rs. 428, of forestry to Rs. 2,292, of sanitary science to Rs. 1,552 and for training in the Teachers' College to Rs. 601.

474. The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scholarships was Rs. 29,920. There were 10 students holding these scholarships during the year. Of these, 2 were studying mining and metallurgy in England, 3 medicine in England, 1 co-operative credit in England, 1 agriculture in England, 1 Sanskrit in Switzerland, 1 agricultural chemistry in Germany and 1 electrical engineering in England.

475. Forty scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,675 were awarded to widow pupils during the year against 37 amounting to Rs. 2,324 in 1908-09. Two of these scholarships were held in the high school department and the rest in the middle and primary classes.

476. As in the previous year, 35 scholarships were awarded to Mahomedan students in the State colleges and schools. Of these, 8 were held in the college classes, 25 in high school forms and 2 in middle school classes. There were also 5 Mahomedan students receiving special scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem in the Aligarh College. One Mahomedan student was studying for the Bar in England with a State scholarship of £ 250 per annum.

477. Three Pallegar scholarships were awarded during the year amounting to Rs. 120.

Grants-in-aid.

478. The total outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was Rs. 1,34,115 or 7·3 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,30,029 or 8·03 per cent in 1908-09. The contributions from the various funds were as follows:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,01,339
Village School Fund	3,631
Local Funds General	19,174
Municipal Funds	9,971
Total	1,34,115

479. From the State Funds, a sum of Rs. 13,320 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 11,226 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 18,121 to Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 2,230 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 21,524 to Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 17,149 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,283 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 7,662 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,824 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Archives, Library (13) Accession No. 75 1516 Date.....

480. A sum of Rs. 6,440 was paid to schools on account of building and furniture grants, of which Rs. 5,080 were for buildings and Rs. 1,360 for furniture and apparatus. Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

481. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings by the Education and Public Works departments was Rs. 2,18,503. The principal works completed or in progress were:— Expenditure on buildings.

(1) The new building for the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College.

(2) The new building for the Bangalore High School.

(3) Extension of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(4) Extension of the Tumkur High School.

(5) New building for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(6) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Chintamani, Turuvekere and Chitaldrug, for the taluk Hindustani boys' school at Shikarpur and for the girls' schools at Bangalore and Chitaldrug.

Thirteen village school buildings were completed during the year and 13 buildings were under construction.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1909-10).

482. The total amount spent during the year for the encouragement of authors was Rs. 3,647 against Rs. 3,104 in 1908-09. The chief items of expenditure were the following:— Encouragement to authors.

Rupees 800 for the *Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 250 on account of subscription for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*, Rs. 180 for 75 copies of the "Educational Review" and Rs. 115 for 45 copies of "Indian Education." Rupees 150 were paid to Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao for his book on Hindu games and Rs. 100 to Mr. Abdul Gaffur for his translation into Hindustani of Object Lessons, Part I. One hundred copies of the "Life of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar" by Mr. Singraiya at a cost of Rs. 150, 100 copies of the "Life of Kunigal Ramasastri" by Mr. M. S. Puttanna at a cost of Rs. 140, 200 copies of *Karnataka Bhagavad Gita* by Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao at a cost of Rs. 100, and 14 copies of the Rig Veda, Vol. IV, at a cost of Rs. 98 were purchased.

III. Literature (1909-10).

483. The number of books and periodicals registered in the year was 118 or more than double the number of publications registered during the previous year. This large increase was mainly due to some of the publications of previous years having been actually registered during the year under report. Of these, 80 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 8 in Indian classical languages, 23 in English or other European languages and 7 in more than 1 language. Copyright was registered for 56 books as against 47 in the previous year. Publications registered.

484. Arranged according to subject matter, 43 were works on religion, fiction and history were represented by 10 and 9 works respectively and poetry by 5; 6 treated of law, 4 of science and 1 of philosophy; and there were 7 dramas, 7 periodicals and 26 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1909-10).

Number of muzrai institutions.

485. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,52,000 including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India enjoyed cash grants from the State amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

486. The total receipts were Rs. 5,51,475 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,28,498 as against Rs. 5,54,090 and Rs. 4,23,365 respectively in 1908-09. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 17,29,252.

Construction and repairs.

487. Seventy institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,725, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 from the State.

Matts.

488. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed charities.

489. The income of the charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,095 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,900. There were on the 30th June 1910, 158 recipients of the charity, of whom 92 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

490. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mausoleum of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were as usual preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. In the langarkhana attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends.

Educational institutions.

491. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar maintained out of muzrai funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year under report.

Deposits by private individuals.

492. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing moneys with Government at a favorable rate of interest for charitable objects was largely taken advantage of, and a sum of Rs. 66,900 was invested with Government under these rules during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1910 was Rs. 1,65,000.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

493. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

		Rs.
1.	The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
2.	The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3.	The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage and other Charities, Bangalore city	600
4.	The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5.	The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6.	The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120
7.	The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

Inspection.

494. During the year the Muzrai Superintendent inspected the important muzrai institutions in the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur districts.

II. Amrut Mahal (1909-10).

Health of cattle.

495. The year was very favourable for the healthy growth of cattle, as there was an abundant supply of fodder. All the cattle enjoyed good health with the exception of two herds, among which anthrax and foot and mouth disease broke out resulting in 72 casualties.

Stock.

496. The year opened with a stock of 6,875 head of cattle; 6 more were brought to the accounts owing to the cancellation of the last year's sales and to some cattle which had strayed out rejoining the herds. There were 1,473 births during the year, of which 759 were female and 714 male calves. The number that died from all causes was 393 against 1,682 in the previous year; 529 were sold; 7 were presented and 1 struck off the accounts, thus leaving 7,424 at the end of the year.

Sales.

497. The sales were conducted at several important centres. In all, 529 cattle were sold during the year against 295 in the previous year, realising a sum of Rs. 38,598 or an average price of Rs. 73 a head.

Sheep farm.

498. There were 288 sheep at the beginning of the year.. Ninety-seven were born and 20 purchased during the year. Forty-five died and 32 were sold leaving a balance of 328 at the end of the year.

Revenue and expenditure.

499. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 54,799 against Rs. 30,492 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,840 against Rs. 32,906 in the previous year.

III. Archæology (1909-10).

General.

500. During the year under report, the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches was placed under the direct control of Government as the former arrangement under which he was subordinate to the Inspector-General of Education was found inconvenient.

Inscriptions.

501. The Officer in charge of the department inspected several temples of archæological interest in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts. Three hundred and twenty new records were discovered and copied during the year. The majority of them were in Kannada characters. Most of them can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Gangas, the Rashtrakutas, the Nolambas, the Cholas, the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar and the Mysore dynasties. There are also a few records relating to the Tamil Gangas of the Kolar district, the Mahrattas and the Avati chiefs.

502. The old *Viragals* of the 8th and 9th centuries A. D. occurring at Hirigundagal and Sankenhalli, Tumkur taluk and the inscriptions of Muddenhalli and Kampanhalli, Chiknayakanhalli taluk are specially interesting as they furnish valuable information about some of the Ganga kings and their wars with the Rashtrakutas, as also about some of the feudatories of the Hoysala kings.

503. A set of copper plates of the Ganga King Madhava III which have been assigned to about 400 A. D. records the grant of lands to a Buddhist monastery. Another set of copper plates of the Ganga King Rajamalla I is of interest as helping to fix 817 A. D. as the year in which the king came to the throne.

Coins.

504. Seven hundred and sixty-seven coins, one being of lead, one of brass and the rest of gold, were dealt with during the year. The gold coins consisted of Viraraya *fanams* of the West coast, and coins of the Vijayanagar kings Harihara II and Krishna-Devaraya and of the Ikkeri chief Sadasiva Nayak. The lead and the brass coins were found on the site of Chandravalli and are of great value both numismatically and historically. The lead coin is of the Maharathis, but differs in some respects from the specimens hitherto known and points to the conclusion that the coins were issued by a succession of Maharathis probably stationed at Chitaldrug as Viceroys of the Andhras. The brass coin bears a legend in Chinese characters and is assigned to the middle of the 2nd century B. C.

Collection and publication of ancient manuscripts and Kannada classics.

505. Among the manuscripts procured or examined during the year may be mentioned a Sanskrit drama, *Svapna-vasavadatta*, by the poet Bhasa who had attained much celebrity before the time of Kalidasa and a Kannada medical work the *Karnataka Kalyanakaraka* by Jagaddala Somanatha, a Jaina author who belongs to the middle of the 12th century.

IV. Government Press (1909-10).

Additional plant.

506. During the year under report, one type-casting machine and some additional stereo-typing plant were added. English type and other miscellaneous articles of the value of Rs. 5,200 were purchased and a quantity of type, chiefly Kanarese, valued at Rs. 9,340 was cast and added to the stock. The two electric motors installed two years ago continued to work satisfactorily.

Establishment.

507. The whole establishment of the Central Press was re-organised and placed on a more satisfactory basis providing for increased efficiency of work and encouragement to deserving men. As a result of this revision, the strength of the establishment at the close of the year was 408 against 417 during the previous year. Of these, 128 were on the permanent scale drawing a fixed pay, and 240 employed on the piece-work system, the remaining 40 being boy volunteers. The staff was composed of 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 45 Mahomedans and 303 Hindus.

508. The number of men employed at the Branch Press at Mysore was 24.

Technical education.

509. Of the men who attended the weekly technical classes at the Press, 10 appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, of whom 4 obtained certificates.

Outturn of work.

510. There was a fair increase in the outturn of work in the composing, printing and binding departments of the Press and a slight decrease in that of the type-founding department as shown below:—

	1908-09	1909-10
Number of pages composed	39,967	40,215
Number of copies printed	15,987,292	16,109,599
Number of books bound	1,016,138	1,110,931
Value of type cast	Rs. 9,915	Rs. 9,777

The large increase in the number of books bound was due to the special requirements of the Educational department.

Receipts and expenditure.

511. The receipts consisted, as usual, of subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, advertising charges, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, and amounted to Rs. 3,062 against Rs. 3,107 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 95,695 against Rs. 93,577.

V. Stationery (1909-10).

Stock.

512. The year opened with a stock valued at Rs. 58,534 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,02,377 was added during the year under report, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,60,911. Stationery articles of European manufacture valued at Rs. 20,169 were obtained during the year and the outlay on Indian made paper was Rs. 69,538.

Supply to public departments and taluk offices.

513. The cost of stationery supplied during the year to the various departments of the State was Rs. 1,04,173 against Rs. 1,04,326 in 1908-09. Of this amount, Rs. 48,715 represented the value of papers, boards, etc., issued to the Government Press for printing the Gazette, the monthly proceedings, departmental forms, etc., against Rs. 41,530 in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that a larger number of educational books and departmental forms, etc., were printed during the year under report. The system of issuing typewriting and carbon papers to the several offices of the State from the Government Stationery Depot worked satisfactorily and the cost of typewriting and carbon papers so issued on book adjustment was Rs. 1,663 against Rs. 1,404 in the previous year.

Balance.

514. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 56,738.

VI. Meteorology (1909-10).

515. The number and status of the observatories in the State continued the same as in the previous year and consisted of one first class station at Bangalore, one second class station at Mysore and two third class stations at Hassan and Chitaldrug. Observatories and instruments.

516. The observations were recorded with due regularity and punctually communicated to the British Indian meteorological stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. Three sets of thermometers belonging to the Bangalore Observatory were sent to the Calcutta Meteorological office for verification and were received with their corrections determined with respect to the Calcutta standard. A comparison of the daily maximum and minimum in the Steevenson's screen with those recorded in the shed of the usual pattern, carried on for the past few months, has proved interesting and it is intended to continue the comparison for a year or two more to ascertain the true relation between the temperatures recorded under two different exposures. Working.

517. The number of rain-gauge stations was increased by seven and stood at 223 at the close of the official year. The inspection of rain-gauge stations was somewhat better, 172 stations or 77·1 per cent having been inspected as against 74·1 per cent during the previous year. Rain registration.

518. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 12,185 as against Rs. 12,033 during the previous year. Expenditure.

519. Dr. G. T. Walker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, India, visited the Bangalore Observatory in the first week of March 1910. An interesting collection of instruments and charts was exhibited by the Meteorological department at the Dasara Health Exhibition of 1909. The department received valuable co-operation in this connection from Dr. Walker who furnished, among others, some very interesting exhibits of instruments for exploring the higher regions of the air in a balloon. General.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1909-10).

520. The Lal-Bagh maintained its reputation as a place of public resort and as an aid to scientific study. The improvements effected in it in various directions have added to its popularity. The Lal-Bagh.

521. The summer and winter horticultural shows were held at the Lal-Bagh as usual and the specimens of flowers, fruits and vegetables exhibited were generally up to the standard. The Australian Washington Navel oranges exhibited by the Mysore Fruit Syndicate were greatly appreciated. Horticultural shows.

522. There were no noteworthy additions to the zoological collection during the year. The condition of the existing animals was generally satisfactory. The zoological collection.

523. The net receipts from the sale of plants, grass, etc., and from fees levied for admission to the horticultural shows amounted to Rs. 5,505 against Rs. 4,111. The aggregate expenditure on the Botanical Gardens, including the cost of works of improvement executed there, amounted to Rs. 36,331 against Rs. 40,629. Finance.

524. The gardens and parks under Government management, other than the Lal-Bagh, were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Curzon and Gordon Parks in Mysore, the Daria Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore and the Exotic Garden at Nundidrug. All of them were maintained in good condition during the year. The net cost of maintaining these gardens and parks was Rs. 10,953 against Rs. 11,960 in the previous year. Other gardens and parks.

VIII. The Government Museum (1909-10).

Visitors. 525. The number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 277,535 being an increase of 25,332 on the average of the past five years; the number of gosha lady visitors was 14,144 and the largest attendance recorded in a single day was 11,745. The increase in the number of visitors testifies to the growing popularity of this institution.

Additions. 526. Additions to the stock in the museum were as usual made by purchases and donations. A show case for "the model of Seringapatam as it stood in 1800" was also got up.

Economic products. 527. The economic products section which contains a collection of indigenous varieties of fibres, specimens of wood, etc., was re-arranged with a view to clearly illustrate the commercial use of the articles. Eighteen varieties of indigenous cotton were also added to the exhibits.

Coins. 528. Three gold coins presented by the Government and 27 coins of gold, silver and copper purchased were added to the stock. Thus there were at the end of the year under report, 4,852 coins made of gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals.

Cost. 529. The cost of the institution was Rs. 3,375 against Rs. 3,078 in the previous year.

General. 530. During the year the building was completely renovated and the exhibits were re-arranged and largely added to.

531. One silver and two bronze medals and three certificates were awarded for the articles sent from the museum to the Cochin State Industrial Exhibition and Cattle show.

IX. Printing Presses (1909-10).

Printing presses. 532. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 53 printing presses at the end of 1909-10 against 55 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 22 were in the Bangalore district, 22 in the Mysore District, 1 in the Tumkur district, 2 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Shimoga district and 4 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and periodicals. 533. Exclusive of the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the official Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are official publications issued by the Government in the police and revenue departments, respectively, there were being published at the beginning of the year under report 8 newspapers and 35 periodicals. During the year some newspapers and periodicals ceased publication and there were 11 newspapers and 30 periodicals in existence during the first quarter of 1910. Exclusive of the official publications referred to above, there were being published at the end of June 1910, 7 newspapers and 36 periodicals. Of these, 6 were published in English, 25 in Kanarese, 2 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 2 in Sanskrit and 7 in more than one language. Of the 7 newspapers, 1 was published fortnightly, 5 weekly and 1 bi-weekly, all of these being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the 36 periodicals, 33 were published monthly, 2 fortnightly and 1 weekly. Sixteen of these treated of religion and philosophy, 2 were comical magazines, 2 were devoted to legal topics, 3 were technical journals, 6 were educational and literary publications and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1909-10).

Libraries. 534. As in the previous year there were three Government libraries in addition to those attached to the colleges and schools, *viz.*, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

535. The Oriental Library at Mysore had 15,611 volumes at the end of the year. Of these, 8,495 were printed books and 7,116 were manuscripts. The number of printed books and manuscripts added during the year was 373 and 217 respectively. The manuscripts added during the year mainly consisted of old palm leaf and paper manuscripts purchased from their owners and copies made of the old ones which were borrowed from their owners for the purpose. Among the Sanskrit manuscripts added during the year, the work *Sachchudracharanirnaya* by Chikkadevaraja deserves special mention. This work deals with the duties of the Sudra caste as laid down in the Smritis and Puranas. There were also eight other important Sanskrit works and three Kanarese works in the manuscripts added. During the year, 2,251 volumes of manuscripts and printed books were consulted in the library by visitors and 58 manuscripts and 888 printed works were lent out for study outside the library. A sum of Rs. 2,770 was spent for purchasing manuscripts and in printing and publishing books. Oriental Library.

536. This library had 6,087 volumes at the end of the year of which 474 were added during the year. The number of volumes lent out was 653 and the number of visitors to the library was 329. A sum of Rs. 810 was spent for purchasing books, journals and magazines. In addition to useful books such as books on principles and methods of education, history of education, kindergarten and manual training, moral instruction, etc., the library also contains a number of stereoscopic views of the different countries of the world. Educational Library.

537. About 15 scientific and reference works were added to the Museum Library during the year and including the large number of administration reports, literary and scientific journals, etc., the number of new books added during the year was 70, bringing the total number of volumes to 1,065. The library and the reading room were extensively used. They were, however, closed for about a month owing to the building being under repairs. Museum Library.

538. The value of the stock in the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, on the 1st July 1909 was Rs. 1,34,898 and that of the stock in the branch depots was Rs. 6,777, making a total of Rs. 1,41,675. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 35,574 were added to the stock during the year and those of the value of Rs. 3,629 were supplied free of cost to schools and Government offices. The amount realised from sales was Rs. 30,435 against Rs. 30,666 in 1908-09. The Central Book Depot.

XI. Census (1909-10).

539. The Government of India having resolved to take the Fifth Decennial Census of the population of the Indian Empire in March 1911, a similar enumeration has been arranged for in the State as on previous occasions. Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., was appointed Census Superintendent to carry on the operations under the general guidance of the Revenue Commissioner and Director of Statistics. At the end of the official year an Assistant to the Census Superintendent was also appointed. General.

540. As a preliminary measure, instructions for taking the census of the population throughout the State on the night of the 10th March 1911 were issued in the form of a Code of Census Procedure, as in 1901, for the guidance of the district officers. As the basis of all census operations is the preparation of the registers showing the villages actually in existence, Deputy Commissioners were instructed to have the full information collected and compiled during the Jamabandi, and abstracts of the registers have been compiled and kept ready for reference. Work of the department.

541. It has been arranged to take advantage of this opportunity to compile the quinquennial statistics of agricultural stock in the State, as, through the agency of the enumerators and supervisors employed in census operations, a more accurate record could be obtained than through the ordinary village agency, without involving much extra cost. Census of agricultural stock.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 9th December 1910.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.			PAGE
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State		i
II	List of laws passed during 1909-10		i
III	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1909-10 ...		ii
IV	Ditto	ditto Police Force for 1909-10 ...	iii
V	Ditto	the working of the Police during 1909-10	iii
VI	Ditto	the value of property stolen and recovered during 1909-10 ...	iii
VII	Ditto	crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1909-10	iv
VIII	Ditto	the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Courts during 1909-10	xii
IX	Ditto	the results of Criminal appeals during 1909-10	xiii
X	Ditto	the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of during 1909-10	xiii
XI	Ditto	the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1909-10	xiv
XII	Ditto	the number and results of Civil appeals during 1909-10 ...	xiv
XIII	Ditto	the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1909	xv
XIV	Registration of documents during 1909-10		xv
XV	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1909-10		xvi
XVI	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities during 1909-10		xvii
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1909-10		xxi
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1909-10		xxi
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works during 1909-10		xxii
XX	Agricultural stock during 1909-10		xxiv
XXI	Statement showing Excise shops and Excise revenue during 1908-09 and 1909-10 ...		xxiv
XXII	Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the State during 1909-10 ...		xxv
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during the calendar year 1909		xxx
XXIV	Vital statistics for the calendar year 1909		xxx
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State during 1909-10 ...		xxxi

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1909-10.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty ...	Member of Council	30th March 1906.		
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.*	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
6. Mr. Srinivasiengar S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B.	Offg. Judge, do ...	24th July 1908	4th December 1909.	
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.†	Do ...	5th December 1909.		

* Also officiated as Chief Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.
† Also officiated as Judge from 15th June to 11th July 1909.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1909-10.

Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1. III of 1909.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884.	No	30th December 1909.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1909-10.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	27	7	...	20	395	1	...	...	16	63	316	1,71,755	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,772	128	17	27	76	1,780	3	...	...	51	381	1,348	2,32,500	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	516	31	6	23	4	514	1	...	...	23	75	416	3,76,998	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	476	38	7	...	44	463	1	...	...	13	60	390	2,43,515		
Total ...	3,202	3,159	224	37	50	144	3,152	6	...	...	103	579	2,470	10,24,768	...	

APPENDIX-IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1909-10.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 9,97,294	128	2,171	40	68	355	3,188	Information not available	
District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	13	100 to 650									
Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	8	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	694	10 to 25									
Constables	4,758	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,389	10,613	6,264	6,363	5,842	5,900	3,613	3,627	2,212	2,273	57·6	57·0	61·8	61·5	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Mysore	2,03,889	1,60,989	75,113	63,414	36·8	39·4	

APPENDIX

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	13	16	18
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	37	43	80	40
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	27	58	26
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	2
		Total ...	72	86	158	88
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	65	71	136	51
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	8	15	7
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	17	26	43	23
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	6	9	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	2	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	29	20	49	16
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	28	36	26
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	50	73	123	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	6	9	15	3
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	100	152	252	109
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	36	29	65	27
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	3	11	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	68	102	170	78
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	26	37	17
		Total ...	409	554	963	438

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	21	13	...	10	...	3	...	...	13	6	...
2	2	2(*a*)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	49	32	6	21	...	...	5	...	32	6	...
26	382	60	...	12	7	...	41	...	60	104	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
81	456	109(*a*)	6	43	7	3	49	...	108	116	...
68	219(*b*)	43	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	96	...
9	11	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	7	...
30	45	19	...	17	...	...	2	...	19	21	...
6	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	19	8	1	5	1	...	1	...	8	7	...
31	28	19	8	2	...	...	9	...	19	5	..
78	171	24	...	14	1	1	8	...	24	94	...
6	14(*c*)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
148	294	45	9	18	2	2	14	...	45	161	...
34	53	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	30	...
6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
82	194	48	4	16	...	8	20	...	48	67	...
18	34	11	1	6	...	...	4	...	11	15	...
538	1,103	227	23	90	5	11	58	...	187	510	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	....	...	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	5	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	8	3	2
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	12	8	8
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	1	4	4
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	6	4	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	1	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	6	9	13
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	12	7	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	2	1	...
		Total ...	3	28	26	23

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	.	
...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	220	(*a*) 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	1	2	36	4	58	(*b*) One person charged for an offence under Section 328, I. P. C., is shown here as he was convicted for murder.
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
5	3	1	1	5	2	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	51	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	(*c*) The disposal for one person is shown in (*b*).
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
20	9	8	2	7	6	36	4	304	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	31	32	63	24
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	57	57	114	62
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	65	51	116	66
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	34	76	110	55
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,641	1,190	2,831	1,320
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,828	1,406	3,234	1,527
		Class IV—Minor offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	53	104	157	73
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	3	7	10	4
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	56	111	167	77
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	166	432	598	276
		Theft { ordinary	1,543	2,395	3,938	2,322
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	156	151	307	92
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	31	84	115	98
37	419, 420	Cheating	20	31	51	21
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	121	162	283	166
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	31	30	61	41
		Total ...	2,068	3,285	5,353	3,016
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	8	4	12	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	33	49	82	61
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	47	597	644	657
		Total ...	88	650	738	722
		Grand Total ...	4,521	6,092	10,613	5,868

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
27	128	49	...	46	...	3	...	...	49	55	...
59	81	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	40	...
56	65	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	36	...
63	99	50	...	39	...	6	5	...	50	32	...
1,339	849	433	20	275	18	44	39	35	431	276	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,544	1,222	561	20	389	18	53	44	35	559	439	...
91	202	41	...	9	6	3	23	...	41	118	...
7	7	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
98	209	44	...	9	6	3	26	...	44	122	...
389	552	331	3	231	11	60	20	6	331	138	...
2,467	2,284	1,400(*a*)	152	726	22	171	226	95	1,392	583	...
148	127	57	5	37	...	9	6	...	57	34	...
87	110	70	1	58	1	3	3	4	70	29	...
20	38	11	...	8	...	...	3	...	11	10	...
188	343	75	7	24	...	2	40	2	75	191	...
36	51	27	2	23	...	1	1	...	27	21	...
3,335	3,505	19,71 (*a*)	170	1,107	34	246	299	107	1,963	1,006	...
5	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
58	71	50	3	...	1	...	44	2	50	11	...
578	783	664(*b*)	11	77	4	8	562	...	662	61	...
641	871	715(*b*)	14	78	5	8	606	2	713	80	...
6,237	7,366	3,627(*c*)	233	1,716	75	324	1,082	144	3,574	2,273	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	3	3
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	18	6
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	40	72	31
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	43	94	42
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	15	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	15	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	78	59	33
		ordinary	2	526	101	82
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	5	8	9
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	17	3	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	...	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	7	8
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	7	3
		Total ...	3	640	185	136
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294; Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	28	6	4
		Total ...	...	30	9	4
		Grand Total ...	7	768	322	213

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	1	25	17	...	...	10	
3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	14	
5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	
14	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	17	
118	49	34	4	9	...	2	...	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	58	38	9	39	17	2	...	149	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	43	
89	41	4	...	...	1	...	...	80	
189	122	46	2	2	1	...	...	212	(*a*) 7 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security.
20	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	24	
38	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	11	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
360	167	60	3	4	2	...	..	405	(*a*) Do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
39	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	36	(*b*) 2 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
39	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	52	(*b*) Do
575	245	125	25	50	25	38	4	1,173	(*c*) 10 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C., and 1 furnished security.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1909-10					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	115	141	25*	288	...	...	...	...	311	313	...	140	126	...	...	47	*The case of one person out of those pending was transferred from one court to another and has been treated as institution.
District Magistrates' Courts.	33	49	28	29	...	49	...	...	82	106	32	18	44	6	2	4	† The cases of 107 persons out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and have been treated as institutions.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	18,312	16,761	2,837†	6,218	1,367	20,865	1	...	31,042	§ 31,288	6,883	14,166	6,453	267	51	3,463	§ 5 persons were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code
Total ...	18,460	16,951	2,890‡	6,535	1,367	20,914	1	...	31,435	§ 31,707	6,915	14,324	6,623	273	53	3,514	‡ The cases of 108 persons out of those pending were transferred to other courts and have been treated as institutions.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	...	...	81	71	34	26	25	15	...	...	...	...	5	5	58	39	
Courts of Session	11	9	74	51	31	20	49	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	6	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	1	1	454	252	71	40	364	179	...	...	...	...	23	15	98	39	
Total ...	12	10	609	374	136	86	438	218	...	...	...	...	29	21	176	84	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year or received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
Munsiffs' Courts ...	5,887	(b) 7,019	18,332	18,392	24,219	25,411	(a) 17,168	17,456	(a) 7,051	7,955	Rs. 21,44,518	1,001	16,655	736	12,784	4,632	509	186	...	8,208	3,165	2,302	3,781	Rs. 20,29,168	Days 114·28	281	(a) The difference of 10 cases is due to the fact that 10 more cases were shown by mistake as disposed of in the Hassan Munsiff's court. (b) 32 cases out of those pending were transferred from one court to another and are excluded. (c) 14 do
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	576	(c) 637	2,090	2,083	2,666	2,720	2,015	2,207	651	513	6,76,568	21	1,983	79	1,461	501	17	82	19	1,111	311	348	437	5,98,721	55·37	3	
District Judges' Courts.	12	17	21	17	33	34	16	20	17	14	1,81,391	1	6	10	3	2	...	1	9	3	5	2	10	3,32,443	335·31	2	
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	3	5,34,307	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	3,95,546	258·50	1	
Total ...	6,475	7,673	20,443	20,497	26,918	28,170	19,199	19,685	7,719	8,485	35,36,784	1,023	18,644	830	14,248	5,135	526	270	31	9,322	3,481	2,652	4,230	33,55,878	190·86	287	

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Munsiffs' Courts	4,365	4,780*	13,17,028	24,124	23,527	39,86,352	28,489	28,307	53,03,380	23,709	23,208	39,81,765	4,780*	5,099	13,21,615	4,648	433	18	* Increase of 6 cases is due to the discrepancy in the Hassan Munsiffs' court.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	324	415	2,03,339	2,243	2,416	7,54,178	2,567	2,831	9,57,517	2,152	2,352	6,16,393	415	479	3,41,124	448	26	5	
District Judges' Courts ..	18	24	3,07,336	59	65	—6,07,164	77	89	9,14,500	53	63	5,20,221	24	26	3,94,279	11	8	7	
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	4	10,003	...	4	10,003	...	1	4,043	...	3	5,960	...	3	...	
Total ...	4,707	5,219	18,27,703	26,426	26,012	53,57,697	31,133	31,231	71,85,400	25,914	25,624	51,22,422	5,219	5,607	20,62,978	5,107	470	30	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	518	469	307	263	825	732	356	224	469	508	1,90,154	1,81,781	236	142	51	41	44	15	24	9	1	17	505	399·65	
Do appellate decrees ...	229	224	177	150	406	374	182	124	224	250	38,537	34,326	104	63	30	23	8	10	18	2	22	26	424	467·70	
Do original orders ...	49	50	87	70	136	120	86	69	50	51	...	...	41	38	12	11	3	...	23	16	7	4	191·00	202·84	
Do appellate orders ..	12	14	22	20	34	34	20	23	14	11	...	...	14	20	3	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	222·00	172·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	79	67*	278	245	357	312	289	191	68	121	66,862	78,273	195	117	33	33	33	18	21	11	7	12	135·86	138·81	
Do orders ...	23	21	89	91	112	112	91	82	21	30	...	...	55	50	20	7	...	3	11	15	5	7	113·37	113·48	
Sub-Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	73	127†	279	304	352	431	224	285	128	146	61,302	60,877	136	170	53	45	19	33	9	20	7	17	94·26	81·43	
Do orders ...	19	12	62	30	81	42	69	37	12	5	...	...	33	21	15	3	1	...	15	13	5	...	68·94	71·59	
Total ...	1,002	984	1,301	1,173	2,303	2,157	1,317	1,035	986	1,122	3,56,855	3,55,257	814	621	217	166	108	79	123	86	55	83	...	...	

* Excluding one appeal which was transferred out of the number pending. † Excluding one appeal transferred out of the number pending.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1909.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,223	13,429	11,912	14,652	1,201·74	1,266·03	1,193	Rs. 1,12,061	13·03	Number of deaths 22

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	90,006	86,445	38,812	37,707	43,220	41,290	587	522	563	613	6,824	6,313	89,473	86,254	Rs. 1,82,06,987	Rs. 1,80,27,455	207	143	326	277	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	38,612	78,73,018 0 0	66,506 12 0	37,678	76,19,712 0 0	64,530 4 0	
Sales	43,020	79,00,390 0 0	65,997 14 0	41,320	76,48,389 0 0	63,919 4 0	
Wills	587	.....	2,248 4 0	513	.....	1,927 12 0	
Money bonds	563	94,218 0 0	621 6 0	481	90,169 0 0	498 4 0	
Miscellaneous	6,691	23,39,361 0 0	36,634 1 2	6,262	26,69,185 0 0	31,467 5 10	
Total ...	89,473	1,82,06,987 0 0	1,72,008 5 2	86,254	1,80,27,455 0 0	1,62,342 13 10	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,398 7 4	.....	.....	84,648 0 4	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	87,609 13 10	.....	.....	77,694 13 6	

Karnataka State Archives, (Dept. ... Library) (B) Accession No. 1516

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,02,155	3,65,706	3,05,435	4,07,590	3,51,056	2,92,384	1,15,206	
1. Hoskote	1,192	2,701	2,656	3,848	2,203	3,014	834	
2. Dodballapur	1,493	2,839	5,187	6,680	4,368	4,694	1,986	
3 Nelamangala.	1,438	2,376	2,533	3,971	2,169	1,977	1,994	
4. Tyamagondlu	1,438	2,671	3,555	4,993	2,233	2,924	2,069	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,385	2,207	1,856	471	2,348	1,836	—1,365	
6. Magadi	2,684	3,908	3,661	6,345	3,223	2,983	3,362	
7. Closepet	2,504	3,936	3,310	5,814	3,382	4,532	1,282	
8. Channapatna	6,486	6,905	5,397	11,883	6,921	6,571	5,312	
9. Anekal	952	3,827	3,373	4,325	3,348	3,189	1,136	
10. Sarjapur	917	1,460	1,523	2,440	1,846	1,003	1,437	
11. Devanhalli	2,194	3,716	3,561	5,755	3,447	3,247	2,508	
12. Vadigenhalli	1,642	2,072	1,982	3,624	1,960	1,977	1,647	
Total ...	21,555	38,618	38,594	60,149	37,448	37,947	22,202	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	6,966	16,362	17,467	24,433	13,729	17,496	6,937	
2. Bowringpet	10,463	9,130	9,216	19,679	8,991	7,709	11,970	
3. Chintamani	21,159	9,295	12,506	33,665	8,481	11,432	22,233	
4. Srinivaspur	592	1,389	1,689	2,281	1,983	1,671	610	
5. Mulbagal	1,438	3,019	3,703	5,141	3,375	3,288	1,853	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,428	5,624	5,037	7,465	7,006	5,248	2,217	
7. Chikballapur	13,202	8,098	9,570	22,772	8,442	14,341	8,431	
8. Bagepalli	—14	550	763	749	827	739	10	
9. Gudibanda	527	934	1,038	1,565	1,281	1,115	450	
10. Goribidnur	926	1,850	1,929	2,855	2,236	1,681	1,174	
11. Malur	350	1,801	2,481	2,831	2,101	1,667	1,164	
Total ...	58,037	58,052	65,399	1,23,436	58,452	66,387	57,049	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year, 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	13,443	19,413	28,123	41,566	15,039	24,148	17,418	
2. Maddagiri	358	1,467	2,267	2,625	3,291	3,166	—541	
3. Koratagere ..., ...	657	1,083	925	1,582	1,531	1,867	—285	
4. Chiknayakanhalli... ...	2,396	2,864	3,196	5,592	3,626	4,368	1,224	
5. Sira	5,437	3,444	3,705	9,142	3,450	3,948	5,194	
6. Gubbi	—914	2,609	3,475	2,561	4,423	3,714	—1,153	
7. Tiptur	14,373	5,354	10,175	24,548	5,246	7,132	17,416	
8. Turuvekere	1,722	1,278	1,389	3,111	1,124	1,333	1,778	
9. Pavagada	45	738	837	882	1,236	1,376	—494	
10. Kunigal	3,502	3,026	4,100	7,602	3,205	4,802	2,800	
Total ...	41,019	41,276	58,192	99,211	42,171	55,854	43,357	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	23,734	2,69,140	2,75,126	2,98,860	2,65,839	3,15,331	—16,471
1. Hunsur	—349	6,155	16,445	16,096	6,117	11,779	4,317
2. Chamrajnagar	5,130	3,929	3,699	8,829	2,964	4,244	4,585
3. Yedatore	348	2,924	4,411	4,759	4,962	3,119	1,640
4. Heggaddevankote ...	218	597	880	1,098	489	812	286
5. Gundlupet	7,006	4,197	5,355	12,361	3,433	5,366	6,995
6. Nanjangud	28,126	15,492	24,134	52,260	8,741	20,059	32,201
7. T.-Narsipur	253	1,072	1,318	1,571	1,319	966	605
8. Periyapatna	1,602	2,318	2,087	3,689	2,230	2,035	1,654
9. Bannur	5,510	2,426	2,201	7,711	1,177	2,774	4,937
10. Talkad	2,570	1,804	2,086	4,656	1,722	918	3,738
11. Seringapatam	7,162	11,592	11,172	18,334	10,086	11,769	6,565
12. Mandya	1,444	1,912	2,194	3,638	2,383	3,269	369
13. Krishnarajpete	1,054	1,794	1,373	2,427	1,421	1,139	1,288
14. Malvalli	3,510	4,021	4,305	7,815	3,873	4,191	3,624
15. Nagamangala	1,026	1,490	2,135	3,161	2,320	1,846	1,315
16. Melkote	2,105	1,898	1,756	3,861	1,665	1,746	2,115
17. French Rocks	5,087	2,342	2,161	7,248	1,598	1,505	5,743
18. Saligram	9,617	3,411	2,835	12,452	1,286	6,906	5,546
Total ...	81,419	69,374	90,547	1,71,966	57,786	84,443	87,523

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	16,556	14,096	15,033	31,589	12,937	15,960	15,629	
2. Alur	14,213	3,581	3,826	18,039	2,162	2,160	15,879	
3. Saklespur	8,735	7,093	4,281	13,016	7,024	3,857	9,159	
4. Belur	6,661	3,377	3,590	10,251	3,108	3,443	6,808	
5. Arsikere	748	7,071	5,374	6,122	14,411	4,909	1,213	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,183	2,644	3,271	5,454	2,859	3,403	2,051	
7. Arkalgud	3,942	3,245	3,200	7,142	2,388	2,417	4,725	
8. Hole-Narsipur	2,336	4,579	4,130	6,466	3,819	3,851	2,615	
Total ...	55,374	45,686	42,705	98,079	48,708	40,000	58,079	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	28,180	31,496	33,903	62,033	24,900	34,515	27,518	
2. Kumsi	1,495	1,475	1,472	2,967	1,367	1,614	1,353	
3. Channagiri	1,909	2,402	2,538	4,447	2,704	2,787	1,660	
4. Honnali	2,456	2,861	2,073	4,529	2,016	1,959	2,570	
5. Nyamti	2,496	2,292	2,251	4,747	1,773	1,889	2,858	
6. Shikarpur	5,763	4,877	6,233	11,996	3,301	3,959	8,037	
7. Sorab	705	1,635	1,473	2,178	1,962	1,569	609	
8. Sagar	4,825	4,371	3,876	8,701	3,792	3,852	4,849	
9. Kallurkatte	1,046	754	658	1,704	530	594	1,110	
10. Tirthahalli	557	2,853	5,261	5,818	2,497	1,889	3,929	
Total ...	49,382	55,016	59,738	1,09,120	44,842	54,627	54,493	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1909	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1909-10	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1910	Remarks
		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	11,311	29,541	73,302	84,613	19,693	66,889	17,724	
2. Tarikere	20,107	12,223	11,681	31,788	9,956	9,374	22,414	
3. Birur	5,130	3,962	6,432	11,562	4,936	4,584	6,978	
4. Kadur	1,687	2,628	6,130	7,817	3,013	4,673	3,144	
5. Yedahalli	1,194	1,532	1,364	2,558	1,381	1,204	1,354	
6. Mudgere	4,680	2,124	1,975	6,655	2,139	1,712	4,943	
7. Koppa	4,287	1,004	1,979	6,266	724	913	5,353	
Total ...	48,396	53,014	1,02,863	1,51,259	41,842	89,349	61,910	
Sringeri	3,196	7,704	5,510	8,706	6,822	7,415	1,291	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	604	13,616	21,245	21,849	13,487	28,257	—6,408	
2. Davangere	27,793	22,026	46,775	74,568	21,106	32,968	41,600	
3. Harihar...	2,439	5,654	10,507	12,946	5,247	9,859	3,087	
4. Holalkere	824	2,003	2,443	3,267	2,360	2,308	959	
5. Hosdurga	1,066	1,410	1,459	2,525	1,741	2,133	392	
6. Hiriyur...	2,349	1,865	2,099	4,448	1,978	3,152	1,296	
7. Challakere	4,181	3,587	3,524	7,705	2,351	3,759	3,946	
8. Molakalmuru	1,043	1,970	2,012	3,055	1,908	1,930	1,125	
9. Jagalur	3,959	3,374	2,738	6,697	2,936	3,031	3,666	
Total ...	44,258	55,505	92,802	1,37,060	53,114	87,397	49,663	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1909-10.

State	July 1909	August 1909	September 1909	October 1909	November 1909	December 1909	January 1910	February 1910	March 1910	April 1910	May 1910	June 1910	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	10·02	7·79	4·01	4·79	1·52	0·41	...	0·03	0·32	0·97	3·53	4·83	38·22	35·17	34·86	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1909-10.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1909		During June 1910		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	5	15	6	14	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	7	6	7	
3. Do (common)	7	3	8	0	
4. Javar	11	5	14	3	
5. Marua or Ragi	11	7	14	15	
6. Gram	7	1	8	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,60,827	.....	3,60,827	.....	67,750	67,750	4,28,577
Establishment	.....	.....	1,03,737	.....	.....	11,859	1,15,596
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3,087	.....	.....	339	3,426
Suspense	.....	.....	−2,041	.....	.....	.....	−2,041
Total ...	.....	.....	4,65,610	.....	.....	79,948	5,45,558
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	28,206	80,559	1,08,765	.....	1,09,772	1,09,772	2,18,537
Establishment	.....	.....	45,007	.....	.....	19,208	64,215
Tools and Plant... ...	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	549	563
Suspense	.....	.....	−798	.....	.....	.....	−798
Total ...	.....	.....	1,52,988	.....	.....	1,29,529	2,82,517
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	6,64,873	1,27,020	7,91,893	92,281	10,097	1,02,378	8,94,271
Communications ...	55,609	4,51,869	5,07,478	54,943	2,72,707	3,27,650	8,35,128
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,89,723	1,75,615	3,65,338	20,628	71,998	92,626	4,57,964
Establishment	.....	.....	3,47,374	.....	.....	62,931	4,10,305
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	42,053	.....	.....	1,798	43,851
Suspense	.....	.....	14,181	.....	.....	.....	14,181
Total ...	.....	.....	20,68,317	.....	.....	5,87,383	26,55,700
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	8,272	5,412	13,684	.....	.....	.....	13,684
Establishment	.....	.....	1,429	.....	.....	.....	1,429
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	15,121	.....	.....	.....	15,121
Total Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	27,02,036	.....	.....	7,96,860	34,98,896
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	3,793	.....	3,793	.....	2,016	2,016	5,809
Establishment	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	63
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total ...	.....	.....	3,959	.....	.....	2,016	5,875

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,984	26,984	28,968	.....	4,957	4,957	33,925
Establishment	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	32
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	.....	.....	28,985	.....	.....	4,973	33,958
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	28,664	12,732	41,396	.....	.....	.....	41,396
Communications ...	731	−676	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,53,487	10,654	1,64,141	.....	.....	.....	1,64,141
Establishment	.....	.....	5,162	.....	.....	.....	5,162
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	240
Total ...	.....	.....	2,10,994	.....	.....	....	2,10,994
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	163	213	376	.....	.....	.....	376
Establishment	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	413
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	2,44,251	.....	.....	6,989	2,51,240
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	29,46,287	.....	.....	8,03,849	37,50,136
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	2,31,602	.....	2,31,602	.....	.....	.....	2,31,602
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	10,18,709*	10,18,709	.....	.....	.....	10,18,709
Total Fund, Heads ...	.....	.....	12,50,311	.....	.....	.....	12,50,311
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	48,345	.....	48,345	.....	.....	.....	48,345
Establishment	.....	.....	−764	.....	.. ...	.....	−764
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	−38	.....	.....	.....	−38
Total ...	.....	.....	47,543	.. ...	.....	.....	47,543
Total, Electrical Department ..	.....	.....	12,97,854	.....	.....	.....	12,97,854
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	42,44,141	.....	.....	8,03,849	50,47,990

* Includes Rs. 6,92,775 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses and mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load-carrying	
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1909-10	172,695	208,612	4,652	42,000	3,325	...	11,007	388,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in 1904.
Kolar		169,924	160,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	11,021	538,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		207,288	162,666	15,080	56,968	3,416	...	8,431	682,733	109,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		288,024	301,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	9,803	680,324	154,006	4	...	45,814	
Hassan		196,618	183,232	8,196	53,351	3,291	...	2,720	301,984	93,908	...	...	11,717	
Shimoga		174,006	135,535	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	1,417	59,801	81,940	1,748	...	26,986	
Kadur		106,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	1,807	92,614	51,319	336	...	9,723	
Chitaldrug		152,550	98,213	9,763	82,968	2,733	...	5,628	388,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	22,243	...	51,834	3,133,156	739,089	2,127	...	184,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1908-09 and 1909-10.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1908-09	859	21,83,077	113	44,007	238	74,345	3,516	20,48,917	4,726	43,50,346	
	1909-10	824	21,13,838	110	40,226	236	74,103	3,355	19,36,282	4,525	41,64,449	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State during the year 1909-10.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,08,74,424	91,20,001	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed 2. Fluctuating ...	24,61,060	99,69,192	1,27,88,343	86,51,960	1,01,18,046	2,47,720	...
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.) ..		3,58,091		2,63,719	3,84,766		
Total ...	24,61,060	1,03,27,283	1,27,88,343	89,15,679	1,05,02,812	2,47,720	20,37,811
A. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	16,40,400	16,40,400	15,64,800	16,40,400	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	12,375	12,375	31,675	12,375	...	...
Total ...	...	16,52,775	16,52,775	15,96,475	16,52,775	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	23,396	4,24,003	4,47,399	4,63,126	4,16,659	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...	1,29,348	8,37,167	9,66,515	9,24,558	9,31,875	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	2,02,809	4,47,654	6,50,463	4,15,407	5,10,659	...	...
Total ...	3,55,553	17,08,824	20,64,377	18,03.091	18,59,193	5,407	1,99,777
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	678	40,406	41,084	42,525	40,406	20	...
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy	2,09,511	42,66,570	44,76,081	42,43,055	41,29,597	19,990	...
3. Ganja license fees ...	868	63,998	64,866	24,660	23,821	1	...
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	23,649	24,070	43,174	*	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	7,880	23,803	31,683	9,769	16,977	...	...
Total ...	2,19,358	44,18,426	46,37,784	43,63,383	42,10,801	20,011	4,06,972
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	...	4,36,471	4,36,471	4,58,777	4,36,471	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,693	7,693	8,109	7,693	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,65,560	3,65,560	3,69,005	3,65,560	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	6,384	6,384	12,018	6,384	...	...
Total ...	...	8,16,108	8,16,108	8,47,909	8,16,108	...	...

* Figures under this head were not adjusted in the books.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	1,584	1,584	2,308	1,584	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	35,653	35,653	35,901	35,653	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	4,614	4,614	6,115	4,614	...	...
Total ...	...	41,851	41,851	44,324	41,851	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	23,762	23,762	23,664	23,762	...	...
2. Tolls	...	21,018	21,018	24,698	21,018	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	1,07,557	2,81,825	3,89,382	2,43,615	2,88,746	4,475	...
4. Customs on supari ...	...	114	114	98	114	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	...	8,244	8,244	4,902	8,244	...	...
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	8,780	8,780	8,417	8,780	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	29,500	29,500	15,376	29,500	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,34,640	1,34,640	1,31,332	1,34,640	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,27,819	1,27,819	92,270	1,27,819	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,60,790	1,60,790	1,71,947	1,60,790	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	40,826	40,826	65,714	40,826	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	74,736	74,736	81,244	74,736	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	5,333	5,333	2,526	5,333	...	...
Total ...	1,07,557	9,17,387	10,24,944	8,65,803	9,24,308	4,475	96,161
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	4,857	4,857	39,625	4,857	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	4,51,561	4,51,561	4,13,317	4,51,561	...	...
(*b*) On loans ...	6,391	1,36,809	1,43,200	91,644	1,40,705	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	35,851	35,851	23,110	35,851	...	...
3. Sale of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	3,12,407	3,12,407	3,55,761	3,12,407	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	90,377	90,377	80,908	90,377	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1908-09	Collection during the current year 1909-10	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	1,521	1,521	1,885	1,521	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,17,999	1,17,999	1,07,635	1,17,999	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	...	215	215	1,090	215	...	...
Total ...	6,391	11,51,597	11,57,988	11,14,975	11,55,493	...	2,495
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	5,27,762	5,27,762	2,52,317	5,27,762	...	...
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,30,573	9,30,573	2,38,722	9,30,573	...	...
Total ...	...	14,58,335	14,58,335	4,91,039	14,58,335	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	31,49,919	2,24,92,586	2,56,42,505	2,00,42,678	2,26,21,676	2,77,613	27,43,216
H. Debt Heads—							
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,16,661	2,16,661	1,54,679	2,16,661	...	...
3. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	15,98,344	15,98,344	15,11,242	15,98,344	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	4,83,421	4,83,421	5,24,495	4,83,421	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	31,77,456	31,77,456	34,37,337	31,77,456	...	...
4. Advances recovered...	...	16,15,493	16,15,493	16,67,126	16,15,493	...	...
5. Loans recovered ...	...	3,12,496	3,12,496	1,96,993	3,12,496	...	...
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	28,858	28,858	2,823	28,858	...	...
7. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	4,07,731	4,07,731	1,72,157	4,07,731	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	78,40,460	78,40,460	76,66,852	78,40,460	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	31,49,919	3,03,33,046	3,34,82,965	2,77,09,530	3,04,62,136	2,77,613	27,43,216
Grand Total including opening balance ...	31,49,919	3,03,33,046	3,34,82,965	3,85,83,954	3,95,82,137	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,67,000	2,66,000	2,04,572	2,72,438	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	3,500	462	423	
Total ...	2,70,500	2,69,500	2,05,034	2,72,861	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,83,200	7,93,100	7,26,287	7,62,491	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture	3,000	4,800	3,000	4,681	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	18,200	18,600	21,504	21,415	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent ...	.....	.....	1	5	
Total ...	8,04,400	8,16,500	7,50,792	7,88,592	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration	3,96,200	4,05,800	3,92,449	4,04,007	
3. Account Department	1,04,900	1,05,900	1,03,505	1,09,119	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,75,600	9,85,400	9,73,795	9,51,665	
5. Excise	3,36,000	3,39,000	3,39,848	3,20,865	
6. Forests	7,61,000	7,75,000	7,61,733	7,71,544	
7. Police	9,81,000	9,94,100	10,20,333	9,97,836	
8. Jail Department	1,30,000	1,27,000	1,30,271	1,23,398	
9. Law and Justice charges ...	7,90,000	8,11,700	8,08,803	7,96,369	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,88,000	1,85,000	1,91,721	1,91,844	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	.....	6,775	616	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,69,200	1,62,500	1,57,547	1,52,144	
13. Army	14,62,000	14,23,000	14,14,665	13,95,816	
14. Scientific and other departments ...	2,96,600	2,92,300	2,76,032	2,78,621	
15. Miscellaneous	1,47,400	1,62,800	1,65,260	1,53,584	
Total ...	83,37,900	83,69,500	83,42,737	82,47,428	
D. Public Instruction	10,23,900	10,89,900	10,04,040	10,31,952	
E. Medical charges	7,64,400	7,80,000	7,22,612	7,09,857	
F. Religious charges	3,58,000	3,57,000	3,49,935	3,57,464	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	Previous year 1908-09	Current year 1909-10	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,07,238	2,12,917	
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	46,000	2,01,000	—50,784	2,31,602	
Total ...	3,46,000	5,01,000	2,56,454	4,44,519	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	13,68,000	14,05,000	12,29,116	13,07,510	
2. Repairs	7,72,000	8,05,000	8,16,632	8,40,475	
3. Establishment	6,29,761	6,11,157	6,27,139	4,97,547	
4. Tools and Plant	34,239	50,843	45,319	45,162	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	1,185	11,342	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	51,000	.....	.....	
Total ...	28,04,000	28,21,000	27,19,391	27,02,036	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	11,800	11,600	11,607	11,686	
J. Pensions	10,83,000	11,24,000	10,91,737	11,22,460	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,28,000	4,05,000	3,10,375	3,61,675	
2. Registration charges	85,000	86,000	84,076	83,928	
3. Agricultural charge	92,400	65,100	70,883	57,562	
4. Famine	2,00,000	3,33,000	2,85,853	3,20,724	
5. Miscellaneous	4,65,700	7,02,900	3,37,152	5,07,700	
Total ...	11,71,100	15,92,000	10,88,339	13,31,589	
Total Services ...	.....	.....	2,00,42,678	2,05,20,444	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	1,75,997	3,71,575	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	17,26,264	9,64,391	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	14,76,619	16,34,628	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,27,493	4,97,411	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	25,99,372	30,54,021	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,94,916	16,42,509	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	11,99,742	2,04,359	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	20,872	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	94,21,275	83,68,894	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	2,94,63,953	2,88,89,338	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	91,20,001	1,06,92,799	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	3,85,83,954	3,95,82,137	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1909.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
127* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,171,295	11,153	7,602	1,833	739	849	.....	130	4,14,793	586·13	6567·92	7154·05	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1909.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,449,800	104,879	100,067	.....	4,812	90,314	95,483	5,169	.....	19·24	18·36	16·57	17·52	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1909-10.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10		Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10	Past year 1908-09	Present year 1909-10	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	433	390	378	356	99,540	...	...	9,752	47	1,09,339
1	1	Do for women	1	1	1	1	12,155	...	...	...	...	12,155
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	159	169	137	142	21,312	291	...	...	1,509	23,112
...	1	Do for women	...	6	...	5	996	..	...	...	...	996
7	8	Total ...	593	566	516	504	1,34,003	291	...	9,752	1,556	1,45,602
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	3,572	3,508	2,956	2,946	94,932	...	1,200	52,324	14,080	1,62,536
120	124	Middle Schools do	18,195	18,551	13,066	13,945	92,585	8,733	5,713	58,573	13,692	1,79,296
86	75	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,786	7,293	6,143	5,136	32,855	...	14,020	2,314	4,188	53,377
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	26	29	22	23	12,341	...	...	100	1,062	13,503
7	7	Middle Schools do	687	700	605	531	15,983	...	480	2,598	12,540	31,601
44	55	Do Vernacular, for girls	4,458	5,594	1,806	3,649	51,390	...	550	9	13,167	65,116
273	277	Total ...	35,724	35,675	24,598	26,230	3,00,086	8,733	21,963	1,15,918	58,729	5,05,429
		Primary Schools.										
1,801	1,845	Primary Schools, for boys	63,898	64,920	46,718	47,409	33,304	2,41,468	1,532	2,266	20,483	2,99,053
215	214	Do for girls	10,179	9,767	6,685	7,551	41,625	9,109	1,179	2	20,088	72,003
2,016	2,059	Total ...	74,077	74,687	53,403	54,960	74,929	2,50,577	2,711	2,268	40,571	3,71,056
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	212	203	161	168	28,812	3,982	...	...	429	33,223
2	2	Do do Mistresses	26	26	18	21	1,920	...	...	...	1,510	3,430
...	...	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	5,797	...	...	...	...	5,797
19	20	Industrial Schools for men	1,081	1,110	829	835	5,208	29,304	...	162	80,800	1,15,474
1	1	Do do for women	117	120	86	107	360	...	...	...	1,132	1,492
2	2	Commercial Schools	75	79	52	62	770	...	...	1,408	170	2,348
41	41	Sanskrit Schools	1,278	1,254	993	1,069	7,417	...	1,215	968	3,942	13,542
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	26	31	20	21	1,289	...	360	...	79	1,728
1	1	Engineering School	42	34	30	40	...	6,117	...	1,223	...	7,340
71	7	Total ...	2,857	2,857	2,189	2,323	51,573	39,403	1,575	3,761	88,062	1,84,374
2,367	2,416	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	113,251	113,785	80,706	84,017	5,60,591	2,99,004	26,249	1,31,699	1,88,918	12,06,461
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
6	8	Advanced	174	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,937	1,868	Elementary	25,583	23,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,943	1,876	Total, Private Institutions ...	25,757	23,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,09,499	48,692	300	15,775	57,364	6,31,630
4,310	4,292	Grand Total ...	1,39,008	1,37,729	...	...	10,70,090	3,47,696*	26,549	1,47,474	2,46,282	18,38,091

* This includes a grant of Rs. 56,935 from State Funds.